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The Bombay Gazette.

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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	7287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8001	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	7287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
"	.....	...	1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE. P. Berbercvich		4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Hureh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	THURSDAY. 1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duc. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	60	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND PURVEYORS OF HIGH CLASS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE Goods sold by the Company are warranted to be the best of their several kinds. They are procured only from Houses most in repute and being frequently imported, and in small Parcels, Customers may always rely upon their Freshness.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED TO

MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co.'s MONTHLY STORE CATALOGUE WITH ALL DETAILS AND PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKERS!

TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As
GENERAL KITCHENER per 100	4	0	EXTRA No. 3 per 100	1	8
IMPERIAL "	4	0	EXTRA POPULAR "	1	0
AROMATIC "	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.		
INDIA "	2	8	EXTRA No. 1 per 100	2	8
EXTRA No. 1 "	2	4	EXTRA No. 2 "	2	0
EXTRA No. 2 "	1	12	TOMMIES "	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in India in 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

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Agents and Secretaries,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	250
2 Do.	" 100	"	...	200
2 Do.	" 75	"	...	150
4 Do.	" 50	"	...	200
10 Do.	" 25	"	...	250
100 Do.	" 10	"	...	1,000
200 Do.	" 5	"	...	1,000
200 Do.	" 1	"	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

McDOWELL & CO.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅝ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅝ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS
I.O, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
Will be given
"A CONCERT"
In aid of the ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND,
(J. J. Hospital).
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST, AT 9·30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Selection ..... A Greek Slave ..... Caryll
String Band of the Oxford Lt. Infantry
Song ..... Selected
Commander G. J. BOUGH, R. I. M.
Piccolo Solo ....
Song ..... Tears ..... Cowen
Miss PROCTOR.
Quartette ..... A Vintage Song ..... Mendelssohn
Messrs. THOMAS, COPPARD, ANTHONY & SMITH.
Selected.
Song ..... Mrs. De FREECE ....
Selection ..... The Messenger Boy ..... Caryll and Monckton
Band of the Oxford Lt. Infantry,
INTERVAL.
PART II.
Selection ..... The Shop Girl ..... Caryll.
Band of the Oxford Lt. Infantry
Song ..... Three little Songs ..... Maude Valerii White
Miss PROCTOR.
Violin Solo ..... Mr. H. W. Astell ....
Song ..... The Recruiting Sergeant ..... F. Epiett
Commander G. J. BAUGH, R. I. M.
Cornet Solo ..... Standchen ..... F. Schubert
Mr. AUBREY L. RHENIUS.
Song ..... Selected.
Mr. De FREECE.
NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Accompanists:—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE & Major COLLIS BARRY.
TICKETS:—Rs. 3, 2 and 1. May be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th of August, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

GREAT INLAND
COMMISSION AGENCY.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.
Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.
Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.
Further particulars on application.
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Meadow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.
MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Somrigur, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the name as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.
Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

The Way to make that old
CYCLE.
NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL
STOVE
Enamel renders the best service. Charges
Rs. SEVEN.
The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—"The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles."
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL.
TELEPHONE No. 1980.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

ENTRE DISHES, and VEGETABLE DISHES in best Nickel Silver Electroplated, Sheffield Manufacture in all shapes and sizes, engraved or plain, from Rs. 40.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 40. White Dress Vests, Rs. 3-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 3-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—ORANG-OUTANG from the Malay Peninsula; for particulars, show and price at the residence of Mr. C. COLONNELLO, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

2,000 ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS from 2 to 120 volts, and 2 to 100 c. p., sold from Annas 10 each or Rs. 50 per hundred and upwards. C. JOST and Co., Electricians, Hornby Row, Bombay.

PINK and GOLD CUPS and SAUCERS, Full Breakfast Size, Pure Porcelain, Original Price Annas 8, reduced to Annas 5½, during Sale only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "FIELD" Condition Powder for Horses, for Speed, Strength, Endurance, and a Splendid Glossy Coat. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS and Co., Byculla.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HOUSE FOR BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER GOODS.—Upwards of 1000 pairs of BOOTS and SHOES now on view, can all be seen in one glance round our Show Room. All shapes and sizes, broad medium and pointed toes. Price from Rs. 3 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Horiby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.), Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

IF you are suffering from RHEUMATISM, GOUT, send for a phial of KHAKI OIL which is a radical and rapid cure for the disease. Re. 1. Messrs. TREACHER and all Dealers in Medicines.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phenix, Intone, Aristona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.
INTEREST ANNUITY and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for 30th June, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED.
F. T. BICKARDS,
For Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
UNDER Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have to APPOINT an ASSESSOR to the Tribunal of Appeal to be constituted under Section 48 (1) of the aforesaid Act.
2. The Assessor will be appointed for a term of one year, but will be eligible for re-appointment.
3. Government have fixed the remuneration of the Assessor as follows:—
A retaining Fee of Rs. 50 per mensem, and a Fee at the rate of Rs. 15 for each hour during which the Tribunal sits to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
4. Gentlemen wishing to apply are requested to send in their applications, which should set forth their qualifications, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th August, 1901.
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals and Lascars of the Port Trust.
Form of Tender and Schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeepers' Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Clothing."
A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender.
Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.
The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 23rd July, 1901

NO MORE ICE!
A BOON TO MANKIND!!
THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.
GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THE SALE of landed property in Takwady advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further orders.
AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, ETC.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., and FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of iron painted folding chairs, teapoys, garden seats bentwood sofas and chairs, rolled gold jewellery, sample watches by Waltham and Co. of America, brass and iron bedsteads, water proof umbrellas, large and small carpets and rugs, over-coats, American platedware, leather and plush goods, binoculars, albums, etc.
The above is now on view.
SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &c.
Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Shamdas alias Coovarbai, widow of the late Canjee Lowjee, viz:—
Gold neck chains, sankis, kudds, pochi, akota, necklace, emerald ring, pearl torio, Mohunmala, silver rings, kudas, bands, vatki, lota, koondi, tope, thali, koojo, silk saree with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchieves, etc.
The property is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B 2 Warrant Officers Quarters, Middle Colaba, handsome teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware English tapestry covers, hand sewing machine complete, 2 Humber free wheel lady's and gent's bicycles in perfect order, almost new, wearing apparel, etc., the property of Mr. R. J. Burgham proceeding to England.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN AND SILK GOODS, VELVET OVER COATS, SUITS, AND FURNITURE ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chandanwady, west to the Parsee New Fire Temple, the stock-in-trade of the Bombay New Tailoring Establishment, consisting of pieces of cashmere, tweed, flannel, alpaca, shirts, linen, bows and ties, children suits and frocks, lace braces, caps, overcoats, Turkish towl, peck caps, coats, pants scent by Atkinson and others, Japanese panels buttons, glass cupboards, Singer's foot sewing machine, pier glasses etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Bala Meya Goolam Mohidin, consisting of few articles of furniture, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, rafters, bamboos, etc.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40,000 CASKS KEROSINE OIL.
On FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Begmahomed Hajee Abdrehman, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.—
About 40,000 cases kerosine oil, "Anchor" brand.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 31st July, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c.
By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Morarji Govindji Thacker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1901, at 1-30 p.m., at the insolvent's shop at Station-gully, Moljee Jaitha Markets, consisting of German and Austrian shawls, colored blankets, counterpanes, table covers, mattresses, pillows, empty mehta box, &c.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF VALUABLE PAIR OF LARGE DIAMOND EAR-DROPS.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 255 of 1893.
Sale Mahomed and others
vs.
Lady Janbai and others.
Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver, appointed in this Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd August 1901, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets Fort.
One pair of large diamond ear-drops.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY 8TH LANE AND ON THE WEST SIDE OF NAGDEVI ROAD.
HIGH COURT—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 166 of 1901.
Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hawabai and others ..... Defendants
Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties, on the following days and hours, on the premises:—
On SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the hereditaments and dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ketwady 8th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1998, Street No. 16 in Ward D. and under Collectors old No. 2182 new No. 2222, old Survey No 804 and new Survey No. 5482, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-one and a six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said No. 8 Khetwady Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the house of Jamsetjee Eduljee Parwalla, and on or towards the south by the house of Suttoojee Culloojee.
On SATURDAY, the 17th August 1901, at 4 30 p.m., on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Nagdevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 502, 504 and 504, standing in the name of Bulloo alias Building Chawl in the book of the Assessor of Assessment and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nagdevi Road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Ebrahim Jackeria, and on or towards the south by the Kala Chowkey Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st July, 1901.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.
COUGHS COLDS,
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
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Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
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His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.
E. REY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood, plain, and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by "Feurich" nearly new, flat rate pictures and oliographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one single barrel breech loading gun, &c., &c., the property of a Lady, proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNATT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at the instance of Rao Bahadur Lodeymul Dhadha and on account and risk of Polchand Mareckchand of Jeypur—

One pearl necklace, consisting of 31 pearls, weighing 55 chows or thereabouts.

1 pearl necklace consisting of 22 pearls, weighing 22½ chows or thereabouts.

1 pearl necklace consisting of 19 pearls, weighing 35 chows or thereabouts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-0 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office Shigram.
1 bay Arab, 14 11-2, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Retreat, Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Rohram and Co., the valuable blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made to order, best plate-glass, a sweet-toned and glass-are, first-rate pictures and oliographs, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., nearly new, a strong Milner's fire-proof safe on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases and rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one large English stove, &c., &c., the property of G. G. Carey, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready to-morrow and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND NEW MAHONWADA LANE.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of January, 1900, and made between Parvatibai, widow of (Kersondas Govindji), Hurivalabhdas Huridas and Purshotum Malji of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1901, and subsequent days sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties at the risk and on account of the said mortgagors Bai Parvatibai and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1901, at 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax-land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, and known by the name formerly of Bombaiwady but now as Jayefalwady in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27879 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 197, 252, 315, 538 and 695. New No. 3831, Old Survey Nos. 222, 223 and New Survey No. 1-11-9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim and known as the Lady Jamsetji Road or Gopi Tank Road, on or towards the west by the property formerly and now of Muja Moola Mahomedali bin Hasanali Savji and now of Muja Moola Mahomedali bin Mohidin Pargaday, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G Nos. 4883, 4884, 48-5, 4886, 4889 and Street Nos. 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215, Gopi Tank Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Kallianji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors AND ALSO all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 308: 13-100 square yards or thereabouts situate on opposite side of the said public Road from Bombay to Bandra and which piece of land forms a part of a large tank there.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th of August, 1901, at 5-20 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax-land or ground known by the name formerly of Dewka Khoobrace that and now of Dewkawady, together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Hasali without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15555 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and admeasurement 15555 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 181, New No. 4135, Old Survey No. 182, and New Survey No. 1383, and also Collector's Old No. 10, New No 3484, Old Survey No 91, New Survey No1383, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the road leading from Mahim Church now called Padree's Court, on or towards the west by a public road known as Munmala Tank's Road on or towards the north formerly by the tank of Parbhoo Sadanand, and on or towards the south by a public passage now the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 4023, 4024, 4025, and Street Nos. 384, 385 & 386, Mannala Tank Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Kallianji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of August, 1901, at 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of land or ground partly Thota and partly Government with the messuage tenements or buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2535 of which 22340 square yards are Thota land whereof Curseji Nowroji Wadia, as the lessee under Government is the Thocadar and the remaining 2714 square yards is Government land and the same are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 71 New No. 10561, old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. nil, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east formerly by the property of Bomanbhoy Jamsetji Wadia now called the Andur property of Bomanbhoy Jamsetji Wadia now called the Andur property of Bomanbhoy Jamsetji Wadia now called the Andur Bagwalla's oart, on or towards the west by a public passage leading to the Naigaum Road, on or towards the north forleading to the Naigaum Road, on or towards the north forleading to the Naigaum Road, on or towards the north forle

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FARRANT—July 6, at Kasauli, the wife of James T Farrant Punjab Irrigation Branch, of a son.

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RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 12th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	3,82,689	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ..	73,133	2,28,322	2,773	3,14,231
Total....	4,55,825	9,57,968	10,504	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900—				
G I P R system..	3,33,889	7,32,606	1[illegible],674	10,80,569
I M R do ...	70,686	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total ...	4,14,565	10,77,078	25,2[illegible]	15,16,937
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+48,789	—12,360	—6,943	+29,488
	—7,516	—1,06,756	—7,847	—1,22,143

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous weeks of half-year	..	...	...	...
Total for 1 weeks ...	300	200	..	500
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	357	135	3	495
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	8	..	129
Total to corresponding date do.	357	135	3	495

Increase for the week ..... Rs 5

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	255	4	351
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks ...	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,34
Per mile of Ry do.	65	289	4	353
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1,07,057	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,311

* Includes Rs. 25,000 for Haulage of Mails.
Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,341
Do. to date 6,341

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,69,624	60,88,213	81,474	89,39,311
Total for 26 weeks ..	28,75,624	62,88,213	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,417	3,02,603	—1,00,022	2,95,004
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	655	—226	610
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—82,448	99,56,249

* Including Supplementary.
Increase for the week ..... Rs. 11,996
Decrease to date 7,06,938

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"**" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901.

A YEAR'S IRRIGATION.

MR. A. R. BECHER, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, has written a Note on the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India, which is published in the current number of the "Gazette of India." The Note does not take us back to the origin of irrigation in India which is not supposed to have been much more remote than three or four centuries B. C. It fact it only deals with the past year and shows the results of the expenditure incurred on irrigation works, when regarded solely as a financial investment, without reference to its economic value in increasing the food supplies, in preventing famine and in strengthening the position of the owners and occupiers of the land. Its value in this respect is indicated by the fact that the total area of crops irrigated or protected by the different classes of works during the year under review exceeded eighteen and a-half million acres. As Mr. Becher shows the most important irrigation works in India are those classed as "Productive," or works the capital cost of which has been wholly or mainly provided from loan funds, in the expectation that the works would prove directly remunerative and that the net revenue derivable from them would fully cover all charges for interest within a reasonable time after the completion of the works. This expectation has not been realised in respect of any of the four productive works which have been constructed in Bengal, or of the seven in the Bombay Deccan and Guzarat, or the two in Madras. These thirteen works yielded only ·79 per cent. on the capital outlay. The interest charges to the end of the year exceeded the net revenue by close upon eight and a-half lakhs of rupees. But it is satisfactory to learn that the unfavourable financial results on these thirteen works are more than counterbalanced by those attained on the twenty-two other Productive works now in operation, the net revenue on which during the year under review was equivalent to a return of 9·42 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Punjab canals pay best, the percentage last year being over 10 per cent. Bombay paid less than two-and-a-half, whilst Bengal paid less than a half. The area under irrigation throughout Indiaincreased by 751,573 acres, all provinces except Bombay contributing to this result—a decrease of 6,700 acres being recorded in our own presidency. The Madras returns are always handicapped by the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which last year paid only ·29 on its capital. Mr. Becher has abandoned hope of its ever becoming a remunerative canal, though for the past four years the burden it entails upon the Department generally has gradually diminished. It is further a matter for congratulation that protective works sometimes prove profitable. This is the case with the Swat river canal, which although sanctioned as a Protective work has become "a highly remunerative work which might have been constructed as a productive work." The other four protective works are not considered likely ever to prove remunerative and the Betwa Canal in the North-West Provinces has seldom paid even its working expenses. But an estimate was sanctioned during the year for increasing the storage capacity above the head-works which will increase the efficiency of the work and possibly cause a slight improvement in the returns.

The Minor Works, in which all expenditure incurred in their construction and development must be met from Revenue, do not show very favourable financial results. Except in the North-West Provinces there is no increased area of irrigated land. The Punjab area was little more than half the average of the previous five years owing to the low supply level in the rivers from which the inundation canals are supplied. Madras was about 30,000 acres below the average in consequence of unfavourable rainfall, and there was a more than proportionate reduction in the gross revenue. In the North Western Provinces the net revenue has not increased with the increase in area, partly in consequence of higher maintenance charges, and partly because much of the increase in assessments will not be realized until the following year. It is shown however that the area irrigated by the Bombay works was not much below the average. There was a considerable reduction in the net revenue attributed partly to expenditure in maintenance undertaken to provide employment for famine labour and partly to an increase in the balances of revenue outstanding, which is attributed to the effects of famine and plague. Mr. Becher, being an accountant and not an engineer, deals exclusivley with figures and offers no opinion as to the capabilities of extension. But is it not nearly time we heard something more of the exhaustive survey that was ordered with a view to deciding what further irrigation works are necessary?

THE ARMY OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

IT is a matter for sincere regret that Mr. David McLaren Morrison had to proceed to England by Saturday's mail, for had he published his claim to be father of the Indian Cadet Corps scheme a week earlier or have stayed a week later, the little contretemps people are now smiling at might have been averted. On Saturday week we were informed that the King had sanctioned the scheme submitted to him by the Viceroy, with the unanimous support of the Council, for the provision of military careers for the sons of Indian princes, nobles and gentry. Mr. Morrison has advocated such a scheme for many years and left these shores a week later in a state of jubilation engendered by the belief that it was his scheme which had been adopted by the Viceroy. So untimely was Mr. Morrison's departure that it was not possible for him to thank the numbers of his fellow countrymen and native gentlemen, who offered him their congratulations, also in the belief that it was Mr Morrison's project which had been approved. "The Princes and Nobles of this land," he wrote, "are under a heavy debt of gratitude to Lord Curzon for having in a fearless way of his own, adopted a measure which had not been hatched in a Government Office, or swaddled in red tape, but owed its existence to a member of the non-official community, and it is for them to show themselves worthy of His Excellency's trust in them and the great honour he has paid to India." Yesterday came a letter in which the Viceroy asserts that there is no foundation whatever for Mr. Morrison's pretensions. "The Cadet Corps Scheme was prepared by His Excellency the Viceroy before he had had the pleasure of becoming acquainted either with Mr. Morrison or his writings, nor has he any knowlege that those writings contain any recommendations similar to that which has now been sanctioned." We fully expected this disclaimer. One suggestion lightly let fall opens up a long vista of possibilities which may lead to the realisation of a thousand schemes. But whatever is achieved during a reign, or a viceregal term of office, must be credited to the sovereign or the Viceroy for the time being. Mr. Dooley, recounting the events of the late reign, reminded Mr. Hennessy of all that had been done in the Victorian era. Whilst the Queen had reigned in England and he had occupied his tenement in New York, the steam engine had been perfected, the electric telegraph had been invented and a thousand and one other achievements were recorded in that great and glorious reign. "But what had you to do with them anyhow?" asked Hennessy. "Quite as much as Queen Victoria," retorted Dooley. But in India it is different. There is no use in Mr. Morrison claiming to have had a hand in the Cadet scheme or in Sir Lepel Griffin asserting that the new frontier province had been planned long before the present Viceroy began to take an interest in Indian affairs. The death of the Queen-Empress did not suggest the building of the national Valhalla, for that scheme had been formulated and matured by His Excellency long before the sad event called forth multitudinous memorial projects elsewhere. Whatever takes place during Lord Curzon's term of office must be regarded as the natural outcome of a great and glorious Viceroyalty and no matter who may have dreamt of, designed, or suggested schemes for the public good must for a moment lay claim to the credit of their realisation. Each and everyone had been conceived in the brain of the head of the Government before he had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with those who would assert themselves or their writings to be their authors, nor has His Excellency any knowledge that those writings contain any ideas similar to his own. Great minds may think alike, but none of them may, without presumption, anticipate that of the head of the Government. So far as Mr. Morrison's claim is affected we shall have to wait some weeks for his reply, as he is now tossing about on the high seas between this and Aden, doubtless, with something much more pressing to occupy his mind than schemes which have not been hatched in a Government office or swaddled in red tape.

INDIAN TEA IN PERSIA.

THE methods adopted by the Russians of the Korniloff to advertise their goods in the Persian Gulf ports have been followed more successfully by Mr. E. G. Foley, who is travelling on the Persian frontier to push the sale of Indian tea. Mr. Foley is the agent of the India Tea Association, who is endeavouring by developing markets near home to relieve the crisis in the trade caused by over production and the fall in prices. In a report to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce he gives a very satisfactory account of the results of his efforts and suggests how best the Persian market may be developed. The object of his journey was not to sell tea but to advertise it by samples and it appears that he could have readily disposed of a large quantity at high prices. Shortly after his arrival at Seistan he distributed free samples among Persian sightseers at a Gymkhana display given by the British Consul's escort. The result of this up-to-date commercial method was that he was "besieged by buyers of tea at their own price," which was equal to Rs. 2 per lb. for Orange Pekoe and Rs. 1-13-6 for Pekoe. The Persians, like the Russians, says Mr. Foley, prefer land-borne to sea-borne tea. Persian merchants impressed upon him that seaborne tea was affected by moisture and for that reason teas from Bandar Abbas were not greatly favoured, Caravan tea being preferred can always command a higher price. Mr. Foley despatched samples to Kirman and left a quantity with Seistan merchants trading with Bokhara, Samarkand, and other places in Turkestan, as well as Ladak, Ballistan, Leh and Kashmir. He recommends that efforts should be made to test the whole of the Persian markets by sending tea into the country from four different quarters to as many centres. The routes he suggests are first from Quetta to Meshed via Seistan and Birgand; second from Resht on the Caspian to Teheran; from Bandar Abbas to Kirman and from Bushire to Ispahan via Shiraz. The caravans would dispose of the tea at all the principal towns and villages on these routes as they went along. The tea required is Orange Pekoe and Pekoe which, it is suggested, should be packed in bales in Calcutta, the packing material being such that it could be sold separately at a profit which would nearly cover the cost of carriage. Mr. Foley proposes that four lots of 500 maunds of tea each should be despatched, three by land and one by sea, a European going in charge of each. The tea would command a sale at nearly Rs.2 per lb. and to avoid the lowering of prices, which would result from indiscriminate competition, he suggests that the Tea Association should work the business for a time as a Syndicate. The tea from the contributing gardens in Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, Dooars and Darjeeling could be blended and repacked in Calcutta and as the producer would thus be dealing directly with the consumer the Syndicate would command the market. The report has an interest for others beside tea planters, for as the result of his inquiries, Mr. Foley believes there is a market for Indian indigo in Turkestan. This is the only article of English or Indian produce that has not to pay a duty equivalent to its value on crossing the Russian frontier. He therefore recommends that a hundred maunds of indigo should be sent with each of the tea-selling caravans. After the efforts of Russian commercial men to push their wares it is interesting to learn that Mr. Foley presented samples of his tea to the Russian Consul and Doctor at Seistan and to the Cossack guard at the Consulate. Subsequently the Consul informed him that his Cossacks would never drink Russian tea again if they could get Assam. Indian tea, adds Mr. Foley, could be introduced into Russian Turkestan and the Turkoman country by rail to Merv, Samarkand, Bokhara and Taskend and also into Russia proper, but for the last it would have to be sent across the Caspian till the Orenburg-Taskend railway is opened. Mr. Foley kept his eyes open for other commercial possibilities on the Persian frontier besides those in regard to tea and was able to send to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce samples of Russian cotton and woollen cloth, which find a ready sale at good prices at Seistan and Birgand and are even smuggled into the Punjab by Pathan traders. Altogether his journey promises to have very good results for the commercial interests he represents.

CORPORATION BUSINESS.

It is usually desirable to allow mere vapour to dissipate freely, but the process of exhaustion as seen at the Bombay Corporation, is often dreadfully tedious. The bulk of members are not easily dismayed by flatulent oratory but there are limits even to their endurance. The waste of time at Monday's meeting of the Corporation was plainly resented, but councillors were powerless to stem the "dreary drip of declamation" though much of it was utter nonsense. Absolutely the whole of the talk was unnecessary and beside the question, for neither Mr. Hormusjee Vakil nor the gentlemen whose brilliant remarks only moved the Corporation to jeering laughter, did the slightest service to the side they represent. The comprehensive resolution on the water question moved at the previous meeting covered the whole ground. In deferring the experimental introduction of meters all that the opposition desired was conceded, and Mr. Hormusjee by no means improved his case though he spoke for an hour and tried the patience of members severely. Dr. Sukhia only made clear the need for some reform of the rules of procedure to enable the Corporation to get through its business in reasonable time. A sensible assembly can no more tolerate discussion when it descends to absolute drivel than it can put up with wilful obstruction of business. The waste of time at the Corporation has become a serious matter and if the Standing Orders or Rules of Procedure do not permit the President to deal reasonably with such a state of things they require to be amended at once. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, we notice, has a motion on the paper having reference to this very subject, and, at the present rate of progress, by the time the motion is reached every sensible member of the Corporation, will, we imagine, have fully recognised its necessity.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

ONE of the surest indications of the prospects of agriculturists is the price of food-grains, and present rates are substantially the same as in 1900. In the Konkan there has been plentiful rain, but in the Karnatak, Deccan and Gujarat the fall has not been plentiful or up to the average. Since the last report was written good rain has fallen over all these areas, and this will revive young crops and enable the ryots to complete their autumn sowings. In Kolaba and Ratnagiri the crops are well forward, and transplantation is in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Surat, Nasik, Thana and Kanara. Standing crops are thriving in Madras, but rain is needed in several districts, where pastura is also scanty. In Bengal autumn crops and sugarcane are generally promising; transplantation of rice is proceeding, but in Raniganj water is scarce. Sowings of autumn crops are being actively pushed on and germination is reported to be good in the North Western Provinces. Where practicable weeding is in progress, and prospects are good. Rain fell generally in the Punjab, improving the prospects of the autumn crops, which in parts were somewhat indifferent. Flights of locusts were observed in Delhi, Lahore and Umballa districts and steps have been taken to ensure their destruction. In Burma crop prospects are, on the whole, fair. The rainfall in the Central Provinces is much below the average, but some deficiency has been made up and little real damage has yet been caused by drought. Crops promise fair in Mysore, but in the Kolar districts, in consequence of the immigration of destitute people from North Arcot, two test works have been opened. In Berar cotton sowing is finished; in Hyderabad insects are destroying young plants in five or six talukas. The season has been favourable in Central India, and in Kashmir and Nepal crops are in good condition.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular" with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

A TELEGRAM received from Mahdopore says that the Canal there has risen 14 feet and a sudden flood in consequence is expected in the Ravi.

IT is prescribed by the Government of India that 100 rupees shall be convertible into 120 Hali Sikka rupees for purposes of calculation of stamp duty.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab will be closed for civil business on account of the long vacation from the 18th August to the 18th October, both days inclusive.

THE very heavy rain which fell in Lahore on Friday was general throughout the district. This will enable autumn ploughing and sowing to be proceeded with at once.

ONE appointment to the post of Munsif in the Punjab is expected to become available during the year 1902, and a competitive examination of candidates will be held at Lahore on the 7th October.

THE sugar-cane crop of Bengal, which covers about 867,000 acres, is expected to yield at least a 94 per cent. outturn, and if the season continues favourable a 100 per cent or fully normal harvest is probable.

A REVISED schedule of subjects for the departmental examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners is published in the current "Punjab Gazette." It includes for the first time the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

THE official summary of the agricultural situation in the N.-W. P. and Oudh for the week ending July 24th states that continuous rain, heavy in parts, fell during the week, only the Bundelkhand and Lower Doab Districts receiving less than one inch, but more rain is required in some districts. Sowing of autumn crops is being actively pushed on, and germination is reported to be good. Prospects are good. Locusts passed through Almora, Bahraich, and Bijnor, but only caused slight damage to crops in parts of the Almora District. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and prices stationary with a falling tendency.

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

THE FORM OF CANDIDATES.

I

IN view of the near approach of the first of the two annual matches between the Europeans and Parsees of the Presidency, it will not be amiss to go briefly into the form displayed so far this season by likely and possible candidates. To take the European players first, these may be divided into three classes, viz., old players who have not donned flannels this season; old and new players who have played regularly since the season opened; and new players who have yet to make their "debut." Among the former are M. R. Jardine, H. Cheetham, and W. E. Copleston and among the latter Major E. J. Lamb, Captain J. I. W. Davey and A. C. Norman, five of them excellent bats and two—Cheetham and Norman—good bowlers. The season so far as it has gone has been very unsatisfactory to local cricketers and owing to half the fixtures arranged up to end of July, having been abandoned through rain, none of the players with reputations to uphold have been given a chance of getting into their stride or showing their proper form. Here and there a glimpse of sunshine has relieved the dullness of things and one or two promising batting performances have been recorded, but it cannot be said with any regard for truth that any of the bowlers seen so far are likely to "set the Thames on fire." Although the conditions for gauging form have been so unfavourable the batting of several of the new players holds out distinct promise. In this connection, the names of C. A. Rumboll, J. T. Weatherby, P. M. Heath, and M. F. R. Wingfield may be mentioned. Rumboll, despite his failure against the Hindu Gymkhana is a batsman, who inspires one with confidence and has on the few other occasions that he has gone to the wickets exhibited form much above the average of Bombay players in recent years. As he is besides an excellent field and no mean performer with the leather his claim to a place in the Presidency team will no doubt be duly considered by the selection committee. J. T. Weatherby has despite the few opportunities which have fallen in his way given us at least a glimpse of his form as an all-round player on one or two occasions and has a finished style of batting, which the selection committee would do well to bear in mind. It cannot be said, however, that he has played up to his reputation in the matter of run getting, but then as I have already mentioned his opportunities have been few and far between. As a bowler he is a useful change, while in the field he has few equals at the present time in local cricket. His early cricket training was received at Winchester in which eleven he had an average of over 30 his last year, a fact which should also be borne in mind by the selection committee. The boy cricketer who succeeds in getting his colours at Winchester is no ordinary player and as Weatherby is comparatively fresh from batting triumphs on Winchester's playing field, he should shape better against the Parsee bowling than some batsmen I know of. Heath like Rumboll and Weatherby is quite a new player to Bombay cricketers and one moreover, who has made a very favourable impression as a batsman. His style bears the hall-mark of good coaching and that he can score against good bowling when things are going wrong for his side, he proved in the recent match between the Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas. On the form he has displayed so far he is certainly one of the first six batsmen in Bombay. Heath is a Somerset man but has not, as far as I am aware, ever played for his county. He was educated at Wellington College, and was in the XI and has occasionally played for the M.C.C. He took part in a few matches at Simla, last May, and met with some success.

M. F. R. Wingfield has had the bad luck to injure his knee at football, and may not be able to don flannels again for some weeks, a double misfortune as he showed such promising form with the bat in the first few matches of the season, that his claim to a place in the Presidency team was particularly strong. He is an attractive bat and has a variety of stroke which point to careful coaching and against bowling like the Parsees should shape well. Of other local batsmen, M. R. Jardine whether in or out of form is bound to receive an invitation to play. He is certainly worth a place in the team for his fielding alone, but his value to the side would be enhanced if he could manage to turn out for net practice every evening a week or so before the match. H. Cheetham will be in Bombay during the big cricket week and if in anything like his old form should be selected to play. His bowling in the present dearth of trundlers, in particular, could scarcely be dispensed with. Of other Bombay batsmen, the only others who need be taken into account are, P. J. Mead, H. P. Hebblethwaite, and G. H. B. Radcliffe. The first named is a very inconsistent performer and so far this season has done nothing of note. Hebblethwaite is a much improved batsman but should learn more about defence before he can hope to earn presidential honours. Radcliffe captains the B. B. and C. I. Railway team and although he bats in ugly style is one of those players who nearly always get runs. So far this season he has been most consistent. Turning to local bowlers there is only one player besides Cheetham, whose claims to be selected, for his bowling alone would be worth considering. The bowler in question, J. S. Milne, is undoubtedly the best the Bombay Gymkhana has at the present time and if he meets with success against the Poona Gymkhana, I for one shall not be surprised, if he is selected to play for the Presidency.

The weather conditions at Poona have been more favourable for cricket and as a result several players have accomplished some notable performances. To A. P. Douglas, who is batting in splendid form this season, belongs the honour of scoring the only three figure innings made by a European batsmen this year. He has twice topped the century and has in a great measure filled the place in Poona cricket of J. G. Greig. Needless to say, his inclusion in the Presidency team is a foregone conclusion. M. R. Wood, although scarcely in as fine form as last season, has met with fair success with the bat and should also be certain of a place in the team. As a bowler, however, he has shown a great falling off on his previous form, and has hardly done anything in this department of the game. E. L. Sale has also shown a great falling off as a bowler and has not done much with the bat up to now. He is, however, a sterling good cricketer and will more than likely return to form with both bat and ball before the month of August is out, in which case his place in the Presidency team is assured. F. L. Sprott with all due deference to the opinion expressed by a Poona correspondent a few weeks ago, is in nothing like his batting form of the last few years and from what I hear has lost a good deal of his form behind the wicket. If he is selected it will be on account of his wicket-keeping, but in connection with this I shall have a few words to say later on. L. E. S. Ward of the Oxford, although he has on a few occasions given us a glimpse of his form with the bat has on the whole been somewhat disappointing and in probably not as good a bat as his brother officers Weatherby and Wingfield. He has never seemed able to get into his stride and although he has played several double figure innings no big score is credited to his name. W. Drysdale is another player who has not batted up to his 1900 form, and in the few matches he has played, with one exception, has been a mere shadow of himself. Unless he shows a great improvement and does something big in the next few weeks it is all Lombard Street to a China orange that he will be left out of the team. R. M. Duncan, who is perhaps about the biggest hitter in the Presidency at the present time, has played very little cricket this year, and is out of all calculations as far as the Presidency team is concerned. This is rather a pity as the team would be greatly strengthened by the inclusion of one or two batsmen who could adopt forcing tactics if necessary. A. C. L. Theobald has only played in one or two matches but from all I can gather Poona critics have been greatly impressed by his style which shows all the finish of good public school coaching. He is a splendid field and probably shares the distinction with Douglas of being the best field playing in Poona Cricket this year. A. D. Wilkins has shown us this season, veteran though he is, that he can still bat and has also been fairly successful with the ball. Poona is this year blessed with a number of fair bowlers who curiously enough have all had a share of luck. Their names are: E. L. Sale, A. Milman, A. C. Edwardes, A. D. Wilkins, and Vernon Harcourt. I make no mention of Douglas and Wood as they of course will be played for their batting although as good change bowlers. Of the bowlers quintette Milman and Harcourt are probably the best.

E.

(To be concluded.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEFEAT OF THE MAD MULLAH.

SEVERELY PUNISHED.

LONDON, JULY 29.

An official despatch has been published which states that Colonel Swayne on leaving Burai attacked the Mad Mullah, who was driven with heavy loss into the Mijertan country after severe fighting on the 17th instant.

The Mullah's huts were burned, his cattle captured and several of his relatives killed.

On our side Captain Friederichs was killed and Lieutenant Dickinson wounded.

[Captain D. A. Friederichs was a Royal Engineer Officer, who went out to Somaliland in January last. Lieutenant F. A. Dickinson, who is reported wounded, belongs to the Duke of Cornwal,'s Light Infantry, which he joined in July 1897.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY THE KING.

His Majesty the King to-day distributed 500 medals to Militia men at Marlborough House.

THE GRANT FOR LORD ROBERTS.

£100,000.

The King's message was presented to Parliament to-day, in which His Majesty says that considering Lord Roberts' eminent services he is desirous to confer on him a signal mark of favour and therefore recommends the granting of one hundred thousand pounds.

THE KING'S TITLE.

"ALL BRITONS BEYOND THE SEAS."

During the discussion in the Lords on the King's title, Lord Rosebery recommended that the title should be King of all Britons beyond the seas.

A CORRECTION.

Lord Rosebery recommended the King's title should be King of all the Britains beyond the seas and not "Britons" as at first reported.

THE NUMBER OF BOER PRISONERS.

Lord Stanley announced that the Boer prisoners and those who have surrendered number about 33,000.

COMMEMORATION OF KING HUMBERT'S ASSASSINATION.

Solemn public celebrations to commemorate the assassination of King Humbert have been held in all parts of Italy.

The Duke of the Abruzzi laid the foundation stone of an expiatory chapel at Monza and a huge procession to the King's tomb in the Pantheon at Rome took place.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

TWO MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, JULY 30.

A scene took place in the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the Rating Bill.

Mr. William Redmond and Mr. Patrick O'Brien were both suspended from sitting for disregarding the authority of the Speaker.

ARREST OF THE MOORISH ENVOY.

A TOO GENEROUS MINISTER.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Tangier, which states that the special Moorish Envoy to London and Berlin has been arrested at Mazigban for granting unauthorised concessions in England and spending two millions sterling.

THE DROUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The drought has broken up in the United States and the crop news is better.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE BOXERS.

The Boxers are reappearing in Shantung, consequent on the rebel successes in Chihli.

MAJOR-GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Major-General Smith-Dorrien, the Adjutant-General elect, has engaged his passage by the P. and O. steamer Arabia, which is due at Bombay on the 2nd November.

LORD KITCHENER'S INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

RUMOUR UNCONFIRMED.

No official information of any kind has reached Simla in confirmation of the report that Lord Kitchener is to come out to India next spring.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The same company's steamer Silesia, from Triste, left Karachi for Bombay, on the morning of the 30th instant, and may be expected at Bombay on the morning of the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Mounted Sports will not be held to-morrow, but the programme, as published for the 24th July, will be carried out on the 7th August.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S NEW RAILWAY SALOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Colonel Owen and Mr. Hill, visited the Poona Railway Station for the purpose of inspecting the plans of the saloon carriage which is to be built at Parel for the use of His Excellency. Mr. Weaden, agent of the Railway Company, met His Excellency at the station.

The new saloon will be 57 feet long, and has been designed on the Bogie principle. It will be lighted with gas, and be fitted with electric punkahs. The present carriage was constructed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway many years ago.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

His Excellency Lord Northcote accompanied by Captain Wood, A. D. C., visited the Victoria Jubilee Municipal Technical School this afternoon. Several members of the City Municipality were present. His Excellency went round the several classes and workshops and evinced great interest in the work done by the pupils. His Excellency also went over the drawing class and minutely examined the work and then expressed in fitting terms the great satisfaction and pleasure felt at what he saw during his visit to that institution, whose foundation was laid by Lord Sandhurst and his satisfaction at the work done in the institution. His Excellency further remarked that he thought the institution has suffered a great loss by plague. But he thought the loss would be made up in a short time and advised the students not to lose the opportunity of educating themselves at such an excellent institution. Sirdar Dorabjee Padumjee thanked His Excellency for the trouble he had taken in visiting the institution.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE IN ENGLAND.

RECEPTION AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer," cabling on the 29th instant, says :—

After presenting five-hundred medals to the Yeomanry and others, to-day, His Majesty the King held a reception at Marlborough House in honour of Lumsden's Horse. Thirty-five members of the corps, now in England, were present, and their splendid physique and soldierly bearing were universally applauded by the crowds outside.

Previous to the reception, the men, with a few influential friends, had been entertained at luncheon by Colonel Lumsden and Sir Patrick Playfair.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENT AT ADDARIJA.

It is understood that a further engagement has taken place at the Addarija and the object of the expedition has been successfully accomplished and the tower blown up. The casualties were four killed and six wounded. The force has suffered a good deal from the heat.

Colonel Harrison, Commanding the West Kents, is being sent back to Aden with sunstroke.

The following are the details of the casualties in the Addarija force :—

Killed—3756 Private Hay, West Kents ; Jemadar Ashad Khan, Bombay Sappers ; Subadar Hanwati Gurkwad ; 808 Sepoy Sapati Todkar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

Wounded seriously—2553, Sergt. Aliwood ; 4534, Lance Corporal Ward, West Kents ; 323, Lance Naik Coonlib Koombar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

Wounded slightly—Lieut Hudson, 3932 Private Clarke, West Kents, 161, Sepoy Kevishna Kidakar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

AN ENGLISH BARRISTER ARRESTED BY A NATIVE RAJA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The "Bengalee" learns that Mr. J. N. Roy, Barrister-at-Law, Counsel for the Bara Thakur of Tipperah, who is disputing the succession of the Tipperah Raj, has been arrested at Agartolla, by order of the Tipperah Durbar. Mr. Roy had been to Agartolla to receive instructions from Bara Thakur to prepare his memorial to government in reply to that of the Raja of Tipperah. The arrest of a member of the English Bar, in native territory, under the orders of a Native Raja, is perhaps without precedent and will excite curiosity and surprise.

It is stated that Mr. Roy had with him the papers of the Bara Thakur.

Further particulars are awaited.

OFFICERS ON BOARD THE GLENGYLE AND NEVASSA.

The following officers, accompanying the 20th Punjab Infantry, are due at Calcutta in the transport Glengyle on the 8th August :—

Major Giles, Captain Tighe, Lieuts. Ducat, Fordham, McQueen, Finnis, Grey, Captain Murray, I.M.S. Also the officers of the 3rd Brigade Staff :—Captains Nicholls, Hudson and Kemball. The Maler Kotla under Lieut. Stokes are also on board.

The following officers arrive in the transport "Nevassa," due at Calcutta on the 9th August :—

Major Turner and Captain Splane, Ordnance Department, Major McIntyre, 9th Madras Infantry, Captains Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers, Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Webster, I. M. S., Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson and Lieutenant Stewart, I. M. S., and Captain Cameron, R. A.

POONA SCHOOL'S ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Poona Schools' athletic sports came off this afternoon before a large gathering of spectators including the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, president of the Association. A good number of events were successfully contested—jumping, races, tug-of-war, &c.—the contestants belonging to all schools in Poona and the vicinity. Some events produced great excitement amongst the youthful on-lookers. Jumping was exceedingly good, and the racing fair. Great praise is due to Mr. Dumne, Headmaster of Bishop's School, for carrying out the sports so successfully.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 30.—Hogg, Lieut., Bo. 14th B. I., on leave from Saugor.

Withers, Lieut., Ms., 26th M. I., proceeding to Central Africa from Vizianagram.

Carruthers, Lieut.-Col., M. S., I. M. S., on special duty from Madras.

DEPARTURES, JULY 30.—Ravenhill, Major M. S., The Buffs, to join to Sinebo.

Mackintosh, Major, M. S., I. S. C., to join to Mandelay.

Easton, Capt., Bo., R. G. A., to join to Quetta.

Lillie, Capt., Bo., The Royal Irish Regt., on leave from Mhow.

Watson, 2nd Lieut., Beng., 1st N. Staff Regt., to join to Jhansi.

Haslett, Major, Beng., R. A. M. C., on duty to Calcutta.

Burdett, Lieut., Beng., 2 West India Regt., on duty to Meerut.

Evans, Capt., Punj, 2 R. I. Fus., on duty.

Finucane, Lieut., Punj., R. A. M. C., on duty to Peshawar.

Reeves, Lieut., Punj, R. G. A., to join to Roorkee.

Warrington-Morris, Lieut., Punj., R. G. A., to join to Malakand.

Hill, Lieut., Punj., R. G. A., to join to Manse.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S PERFORMANCES.

THE PLAYGOERS' CLUB PLAY.

LONDON, JULY 12.

WHAT has become of the play which the Playgoers' Club were to find, and Mr. George Alexander to mount? Mr. Alexander's London season ends in about a week, and still the long-expected masterpiece fails to materialise in the language of the spiritualists. The laugh is with Mr. Alexander. He was assured that there were dramas of the highest merit going about unacted for lack of an appreciative and generous manager. Warmed by the admirable dinner given him by the Playgoers' Club, he offered to be that manager, and with great humour threw on the club the onus of finding the masterpiece. Since that fatal evening the Playgoer's Club (or at least its reading committee) have been wading through balderdash in the feverish hunt for a play to recommend for production. Have they found one?

Or is nothing left—"left of six hundred," as Tennyson sings? It was rumoured that at least six hundred dramatic works varying in length from one to six acts faced the reading committee. But perhaps a play has duly turned up, and Mr. Findon and his friends are engaged in tinkering it. It will be remembered that the former, in his speech as president of the club at that unlucky dinner, suggested that though there were many unacted, and indeed unactable, plays of conspicuous merit going about, several of them could be made into financial and artistic successes if the managers would (with the author's admiring approval) lick them into shape! Mr. Bernard Shaw's dramas were specially mentioned as works which only required this kind of treatment to take a high place on the London stage. But whatever happens Mr. Alexander has scored rather neatly. Either there are no unacted plays by unknown dramatists worth producing (in which case he can say "I told you so!"), or else there are such, and he will score equally by producing one of them. The perils of the enterprise are with the Playgoers' Club. If the play they select is a failure, Mr. Alexander will smilingly disclaim all responsibility. If it is a success he will have the larger share of the credit in the eyes of the public.

Of course this must not be taken to mean that Mr. Alexander made his offer in order to reap that credit. On the contrary, the offer was no doubt quite sincerely and even disinterestedly made, though the humour of the situation to which it would give rise if the Playgoers failed to secure a play worth producing could hardly have escaped the eye of the actor manager. When you are weary of hearing of these unacted geniuses whom you never contrive to meet with, it is a temptation to put the prophets in a false position by offering to give the work of their protege a chance—if they can only find him—while you may at the same time cherish a faint hope that they may unearth a genius after all, that you may have the pleasure and profit of introducing him to the public. It must be remembered, however, that even if the Playgoers fail to discover a play worthy to recommend to Mr. Alexander (which would be much to be regretted), this would not prove that there are no good plays by unacted authors going about. For dramatic authors, young and old, have a prejudice against experimental performances of their works. They believe—to some extent rightly—that their work does not get a fair chance in that way. They want a serious production "for the run." But though it is true that an isolated performance is apt to suffer from insufficient rehearsal and the like, it is far better for the beginner than no performance at all, and though a mediocre play will be killed by inadequate acting, a drama of real originality and force will reveal its qualities to the discerning in spite of disadvantages in the production.

At Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday Madame Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin played in separate and successive pieces, Madame Bernhardt appearing first as the heroine of Racine's tragedy, "Phedre," and M. Coquelin following her in "Les Precieuses Ridicules," in which, of course, he took the part of Mascarille. Madame Bernhardt achieved again a triumph in the part of Phedre; her voice is not quite everything that it was when I first saw her in the part, more than twenty years ago, but the passion, the intensity, the actuality with which the whole thing is lived through, have lost nothing of their earlier powers of compelling one's attention. How large in style is Madame Bernhardt's treatment of the part of Phedre! How statuesque are her gestures—full of a natural plasticity that fills the stage and irresistibly attracts the eye! Whilst she is upon the stage Racine's "Phedre" becomes quite a simple, believable piece of emotional work, and does not seem to be at all the artificial confection of a very artificial age.

Racine's "Phedre" always appears to me to resemble those highly-finished line engravings that were, before the age of photography, executed from the paintings discovered at Pompeii, prints in which the engraver had supplied with thoughtful care so very much that the original Grace-Roman artist had seen good to leave out. "Phedre" is, of course, founded it upon the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, and, in several passages, notably in the first interview between Phedre and Œnone, and in the description by Theramene of the death of Hippolyte, it follows its original with considerable closeness. But it is, on the whole, much neater in construction—much more the well-made play than the Greek tragedy is, and has lost much of that grand simplicity that characterises the "Hippolytus." The hero of that play is a white-souled woman hater, approved of even by the divine virgin huntress Artemis herself. Hippolyte has quite a nice respectable little love story of his own did events only not interfere with it. "Phedre" is, like the engravings that I have alluded to above "plus royaliste que roi," more classical, as classicality was understood in Racine's day, than the classic upon which it was founded.

It was a fine, a noble performance, that of Madame Bernhardt's, alternately large and sweeping on gesture, and sudden and quick in emotional expression. Almost lifeless as she first entered supported by Œnone, she worked herself up to a fine pitch of emotional tensity, though always with the tensity of an enfeebled frame, in her confession to her confidant of her involuntary passion for Hippolyte. The lines :—

'Ce n'est plus une ardeur dans mes veines cachée !
C'est Venus tout entiere a sa proie attachee."

were given as with a stress of emotion that seemed to exhaust their deliverer almost to annihilation point. The scene with Hippolyte, culminating in the seizure of his sword, had noble elements of despairing frenzy, in it, and, throughout the play, up to her death scene with its wonderfully vivid confession to Theseo, Madame Bernhardt held the attention of the house in the hollow of her hand. The play was picturesquely dressed, and in every way well put upon the stage, and Madame Bernhardt was well supported by her company, the Hippolyte of M. Dereubourg being extremely gracefully rendered, and M. Desjardins supplying an admirably dignified Thesee. As a pleasant after-piece to relieve the emotional stress that had preceded it, came Moliere's one-act comedy, "Les Precieuses Ridicules," with M. Coquelin as an infinitely diverting Mascarille.

An unusually fine entertainment was presented on Friday at the Royal Court Theatre (kindly lent by the lessees for the occasion) to benefit sailors of all nations." The list of patrons included their Majesties the King and Queen, His Majesty the King of Portugal, several of the Royal Princes, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and many other distinguished names. Beauty was in evidence at the first step within the portals, where Misses Alice de Winton, Phyllis Broughton, Beatrice Irwin, and Dorothy Hammond, in becoming gowns and picture hats, sold programmes at an elastic price and with such enticing smiles as to ensure the highest possible price being cheerfully paid. Mr. Joseph Wilson opened the afternoon with a spirited rendering of an appropriate song by Guy Jones, entitled "There's always Room for Jack." Then followed a charming comedietta called "The Patent Love Lock," from the pen of Keble Howard, in which Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Mr. Oswald York portrayed various phases of conjugal disappointments, with a happy and decidedly clever reconciliation. Mlle. Liane de Pouzy was billed to appear next, but she contended herself with receiving the advertisement and distinction of association with high-class artists without troubling to put in an appearance. The gap in the programme caused by her absence was generously filled by the old favourite, Mr. Herbert Standing, who was most entertaining. The second act of "Woman are so Serious was capitally played by Misses Ellis Jeffreys, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Constance Collier, Messrs. Herbert Standing, R. C. Herz and Frederick Kerr. Miss Janet Steer was classic in a recitation with a morale, Mr. Arthur Roberts highly amusing as usual, and Mr. H. B. Irving quite delightful in a cynical sketch called "Etiquette" (W. S. Gilbert). "Miss Kate Cutler brought on Mr. Melville Ellis, who accompanied her in one of his compositions. Mr. Richard Greene sang the ever-welcome Valentine's song from "Faust," and as a "piece de resistance," after all this array of fine art came the adorable Sarah Bernhardt in two French recitations, ably accompanied at the piano by Mlle. Olga Solters. Mme. Bernhardt's selections (from the pens of Maurice Bernhardt and Victor Hugo) were given in her own inimitable style, the first, a melancholy elegy on the death of Iseyl, requiring pathetic tenderness and the expression of quiet grief; the second a brighter rhythmic measure, entitled "La Chanson d'Eviradnus," giving extensive scope for the play of her genius. The audience were dispersed with the playing of "God Save the King," and it is to be hoped that the committee find the matinee as great a success financially as it was artistically.

The last item in the programme that Madame Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin are submitting to London playgoers is "Cyrano de Bergerac." "Cyrano," of course, we know, and M. Coquelin as Cyrano we know also. The novelty on Tuesday, when "Cyrno," made his reappearance, was the impersonation, by Madame Sarah Bernhardt, of the character of Roxane. M. Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano," is, as those who have sat through his still, later play, "L'Aiglon," know right well, a very diffuse author. He does not merely create a situation, an atmosphere, a scheme of things and then proceed to develop their results upon the lines he has laid down—he is for ever creating atmospheres and schemes of things. And this makes him always interesting, though at times it makes him also a little bit lengthy and devious. In Cyrano we have, "imprimis," an atmosphere created of the Hotel de Bourgogne and its seventeenth century theatricals; but this atmosphere, we very soon find, has nothing whatever to do with the main subject matter of the play. As soon as its purpose has been served, it is dismissed for ever, and, with the opening of the second act, we find the author busy upon a fresh atmosphere—that of the Rotisserie patronised by and patronising hungry poets. But this atmospheric effect has been hardly created before we find that the Rotisserie and the hungry poets are mere poetic adjuncts, and have nothing whatever to do with the subject and the story of the piece. These latter move more decidedly in their development in Act II., although yet another quite distinct atmosphere, that of precieusete, is sketched for us before we are permitted to take up M. Rostand's parable again. In the two successive final acts we have the atmospheres of the camp and the convent projected for us, before we are again allowed to take up the story. In this quality of diffuseness M. Rostand differs entirely from our own successful poetic dramatist, Mr. Stephen Phillips. Mr. Phillips, in his Herod, cast aside gether away the Shakespearean tradition, in which we may conceive M. Rostand to be still labouring, and went in entirely for concentration—for unity. His situation was stated in his first act, and developed dramatically from that statement, nothing extraneous was added to it as it pursued its course; "the dramatis personæ" of "Herod" were a handful, those of "Cyrano de Bergerac" crowd two long columns.

M. Coquelin was excellent on Tuesday as Cyramo, in everything but in the quality of distinction. M. Rostand has put it upon record that in his opinion, the soul of Cyrano has passed into M. Coquelin, yet in spite of this, knowing the written book, one cannot but feel that a yet finer and more distinguished Cyrano than M. Coquelin's might quite conceivably be got out of it. This is not in any way to disparage M. Coquelin's admirable and highly finished performance, but only to hint at a possibility—an ideal. Personified by Madame Bernhardt, who looked quite incredibly young the part of Roxane was of far greater interest in the play than it has hitherto been; more light and shade and the charm of an electric personality were the things that Madame Bernhardt chiefly added to it. Of course these, though bestowed to full measures, did not shift the centre of the play, which remained and ever must remain, with Cyrano himself. M. Deneubourg, the other night's Hippolyte, made a very effective "jeune premier" out of the part of Christian de Neuvilette, and M. Chabert was quite excellent as Rayyenau, the "rotisseur" and patron of poets. The play was received on Tuesday with very great enthusiasm.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon last. The weather being fair made it a most enjoyable outing. The executive Committee are glad to see such a large number of members taking advantage of these fortnightly shoots, and the gathering together of members from all the local volunteer corps for these interesting competitions must prove most advantageous. It is a fact well known that a little trial of skill in a competition creates more interest and concentrates the energies towards improvement far more than any amount of desultory practice.

The large number of members who entered for these matches on Saturday, shows that an increased interest is being taken in Rifle practice and as the Bombay Rifle Club has instituted a system of handicapping for Rifles as well as winners (see competitions below) every Tyro has a chance and every beginner may feel assured the more experienced shots in the Club will ever be ready to give them advice and assistance. In fact the Club prides itself on its competitions being a thorough practical training ground for Rifle shooting. Funds and patrons of the Club will be glad to know that already this season there has been a good accession of new members, that every corps in Bombay is well represented and that this, the 21st season of the club, bids fair to be as popular and well-patronized as any of its predecessors.

500 YARDS.

	Rifle.	Points allowed.	Scored.	Total.
Major T M English, B V R	L E	...	21	21 a
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	M H	1	23	24 b
Trooper H O Coates, B L H	M H C	2	21	23 c
Sergt Maj Pennington, B V A	M H C	2	19	21 d
Col-Sergt W Fry, G I P R V.	M H	1	19	20
Private Miles, O L I	L M	...	19	19
Lieut A G Herbert, G I P R V	M H	1	18	19
Sergt F A Reddie, B L H	M H	1	17	18
Sergt Major Owens B V A	M H C	2	15	17
Vol J Palmer, B B & C I R V.	M H	1	15	16
Mr Featherstone, Civilian	M H	1	14	15
L Cpl J Stanley, B B & C I R V	M H	1	14	15
Gunner P Hunter, B V A	M H C	2	13	15
Vol A Baker, B V R	M H	1	10	11
Trooper T S Hales, B L H	M H	1	10	11
Trooper E G Duxbury, B L H.	M H C	2	8	10
Lieut A R Sharp, B V R	L E	...	Retired	
Corpl G L Chard, B V A	M H C	...	Retired	

a Winner 2nd Spoon. c Handicapped 4 points.
b Winner 1st Spoon. d Winner 3rd Spoon.

600 YARDS.

Sergt Maj Pennington, B V A.	M H C	4	20	24 a
Sergt Major Owens, B V A	M H C	4	17	21
Major T M English, B V R	L E	..	20	20
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	M H	2	18	21
Vol J Palmer, B B & C I R V.	M H	2	18	20
Gunner P Hunter, B V A	M H C	4	15	19
Lc Cpl J Stanley, B B & C I R V	M H	2	17	19
Lieut A G Herbert, G I P R V.	M H	2	16	18
Corpl G Chard, B V A	M H C	4	14	18
Trooper H O Coates, B L H	M H C	4	13	17
Mr Featherstone, Civilian	M H	2	13	15
Sergt F A Reddie, B L H	M H	2	13	15
Trooper T S Hales, B L H	M H	2	9	11
Cir Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	M H	2	9	11
Vol A Baker, B V R	M H	2	8	10
Lieut A R Sharp, B V R	L M		Retired	
Trooper E G Duxbury, B L H	M H C		do	
Private Miles, O L I	L M		do	

a Handicapped 2 points, Winner 1st Spoon.

The following members are now handicapped 4 points :—Major English, Sergt Major Owens, Trooper Coles, Sergt Major Pennington. Handicapped 2 points : Sergt Reddie, Corpl Veevers Private Miles and Vol Palmer.

The next shoot will be on Saturday afternoon, August 3rd.—Distances according to tide.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Allen Mr R
Beattie Mr D
Benson Mr P
Buist Mr A
Bagshawe Mr L
Carry Mr J
Cartwright Mr H D
Church Mr J H
Dangerfield Mr E
Frost Mr R H
Grant Col
Grimes Mr A
Heming Comdr R N
Miller Mr D L
Merry Mr A B
Newton Mr H P
Robinson Mr and Mrs S and infant
Robertson Mr B
Sands Mr C W
Stokers Mr C B
Sutton Mr G W
Wood Col S

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. S. RESCH, presided at a special meeting of the members of the City Improvement Trust, held yesterday afternoon, at their offices, Albert Buildings, when there were also present—Colonel H. D. Olivier, Colonel Sinclair, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. F. C. Rimington, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtla, Mr. J. Willcocks, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Mr. Sassoon J. David, and Dr. A. G. Vigas.

AN EXPERIMENT AS TO SALE OR LEASE OF LAND.

The board generally adopted the following report of the Land Committee, and awaited a further report of the Committee on the question of the sale or lease of land :—

As desired in Trustees' resolution No. 127; dated June 1901, we have had under our consideration the question whether the properties acquired by the Board should be sold or leased. We are of opinion that in order to arrive at a settlement of the matter it would be necessary in the first instance to ascertain the wishes of intending purchasers as to the kind of tenure they would prefer, and that this might be done by selecting a few sites in the 1st Nagpada area which might be offered on freehold and a similar number of adjoining sites which might be offered on leasehold if the occupancy of these plots were put up to public competition. The result of such competitive offer would give some indication of the view held regarding the two kinds of tenure and we propose to postpone giving our decision in the matter until the experiment referred to can be made. We have considered several applications for the building lease of land in this Estate, and beg to make the following recommendations.

(i) Application from Mr. Musaji Esaji for the lease of about 1,567 square yards on the East side of Morland Road as shown on Engineer's plan No, 730, for the construction of chawls or bungalows, and asking to be allowed the lease of a further piece of ground fronting on a possible future road to the South of the plot applied for, if such should be made, on the same terms as would be applicable to the piece of ground applied for. We beg to recommend that the land applied for be offered on a 99 years lease at an uniform annual rent of 4 annas per square yard and subject to the building conditions prescribed by the Board; and that the undertaking asked for with regard to the extra land may be granted.

(ii.) Application from Mr. Rustomji Kavarana for the building lease of about 1,000 square yards of ground in the angle of Gilder Street and Clad Coad at a rate of 3 annas per yard per annum. We are opinion that is the most desirable site on the whole of the Estate, and would recommend that the plot in the position asked for as set out in Engineer's plan No. 640, therein numbered I and measuring 667 square yards, be offered to Mr. Kavarana on lease for 99 years for residential purposes only, at an uniform rental of 4-12 annas per square yard per annum and subject to the building conditions prescribed by the Board.

(iii.) Application from Mr. Ezra Yamen, Turkey for the building lease of about 2,000 to 3,000 square yards of ground near Spanion's Bakery on the east side of Morland Road. We recommend that the ground be offered to Mr. Turkey, on lease for 99 years, at an uniform annual rental of 4 annas per square yard, and subject to the Building conditions prescribed by the Board.

We have considered the terms and conditions for the building lease of land in this (Agripada) Estate, and are of opinion that the Esplanade building conditions with some modifications may applied thereto.

We do not think, however, that any free building time should be allowed in the case of land in this Estate, so that there would be no need to enter into an agreement to lease, but the lease would commence from date of the land being handed over to the applicant. We shall arrange the necessary terms and conditions in communication with the Solicitors of the Board, and submit them for formal approval in due course.

We are of opinion that in order to answer enquiries as to the rates of rent that prevail on this Agripada Estate, it would be convenient if the Board could prescribe some provisional rates which would be subject to revision when some experience is gained as to the letting value of the plots. The Engineer has sketched out an arrangement of plots to the south of Souter Street on his plan No. 640, which we think might be adopted, and we would propose that for the present the rates for Plots offered on a 99 years lease at an uniform rate of 3 3-4 annas per square yard per annum equivalent to Rs. 5 3-4, and those for plots (numbers given) similarly at 3 1-12 annas per square yard per annum equivalentto Rs. 4 3-4.

REPORT OF THE IMHROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The following report of the Improviments Committee was adopted with a few verbal alterations :—

DADUR-MATUNGA STREET SCEME

In compliance with the provisions of the Act a copy of the notification was communicated to the President of the Corporation under date, 14th September 1899, and notices were served on individuals in accordance with Sections 32 and 27. The last of such notices was served on 13th October, or within the period prescribed in Section 27. The President, Municipal Corporation, expressed his inacility in his letter No. 9881, dated 19th December 1899, to make any representation in respect of this scheme, and explained his reasons in a letter to Government, which has already been forward togethe withthe Trustees' remarks thereon. The whole correspondence formed the subject of Goverment resolution in the General Department. Notices were served in respect of 1,807 separately assessed properties. The number of notices was 1,184, and the replies have been as follows :—

Dissents Properties 683 Assents Properties 98 No aeplies Properties 1,026 Total 1,907

A memoral was submitted to Government by the landowners, ratespayers and residents of F and G Wards in respect of this scheme and schem No. V1, detailing the various objections they had to the execution of those Schems. This petition was reported on by the Charman in his letter in his letter No. 1668, dated 3rd August 1900.

In the light of details obtained by surveys practically all the roads have been realigned. The roads themselves, which were originally designed to vary in width from 60 to 40 feet, but were chiefly 40 feet in width, have now been designed to be generally 100 feet wide with the exception of the main northern thoroughfare which it is proposed to make 150 feet wide. It if proposed to retain the area between the two Railways as a site for the disposal of sewage which will be treated biologically during the growth of the suburbs and possibly also afterwards. In this area also will be located the main storm-water drain which will discharge into the bay between the Sion and Bandra Causeways. These alterations in the original design will modify the original estimates. Nothing has been included in the revised estimate for laying out or filling in the 341,564 square yards of land which lie between the Railways and which area it is proposed on utilize for sewage disposal during the developemet of the suburb. Noticeable differences between the original and revised estimates are explained as follows :—*Land* Original estimate Rs. 39,42,400, revised estimate Rs. 29,70, 203.

In the revised estimate the properties have been estimated for acquisition at a figure which appears to be ample. Filling low-lying lands original estimate Rs. 11,30, 000 Revised Rs. 3,74,340 The revised Estimate has been worked out in detail from the surveys and cross sections made, and does not include the filling in of the area between the two Railways as already explained Road Construction, drainage, sewerage Paving, &c., Original Estimate 8,74,000 10,32,000 19,06,000 revised 21, 69, 6 6

It has already been explained that the widths of roads have been increased in the Revised Estimate, also that roads have been to a large extent omitted on the area between the Railways. The net result is the increase in cost stated. Railway overbridges—

No provision was made in the original Estimate. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the revision. Establishment and Contingencies—Original Estimate Nil. revised Rs. 6,21, 420 Omission to provide for these charges in the original Estmate was due to oversight. The net result of the comparison is that the revised Estimate shows a probable saving of Rs. 3,42,800. The entire cost of the Scheme is estimated at —Acqutsition of properties Rs. 29,70,203 Construction of roads, including drainage, sewerage, paving of footpaths Rs. 21,69,666 filling in lowlying lands Rs. 3,74,340 Laying out Parks Rs, 2,00,000 Four Railway overbridges Rs. 5,00,000 Total Rs. 62,14,209 Add—10 per cent. for Contingent and Establishment charges Rs. 6,21,391 Total Rs. 68,35,600 Schedule value of land already vested in Board Rs. 2,83,000 Grand total Rs. 71,18,6000 The area to be acquired for the Scheme is Sq. yds. Rs. 2, 957219 The area vesting in the Board is " Rs. 224, 274 Total area dealt with in the Scheme Rs, 3, 181,561 Area occupied by new roads sq. yds. 723,222 Area devoted to parks ,, Rs. 314,967

Area appropriated for sewage disposal sq. yds. 341,534 1,403,653; area available for re-sale 1,771,910 The estimate given above makes full provision for carrying out all works that will be necessary for the scheme, but it may be observed that the following works will not be required for some years to come, so that they will not be an immediate liability on the resources of the Board ;—(i) "Roads"—As already stated all the roads in the scheme have been designed of a width of 100 feet except the Vincent Road which will be the main artery, and will be of a width of 150 feet. For the purposes of the scheme it is proposed to construct the roads for the present 40 feet wide complete in every respect, except paving. Side-walks 30 feet wide will be reserved on each side of them and in the case of Vicent Road, they will be 45 feet wide. These side-walks will have double avenues planted along them, and thus, besides affording agreeable shade, will ensure ample land being available for Widening these roads whenever hereafter the necessity of widening becomes apparent. The land can now be secured for the roads at a small cost; but if this opportunity is lost, the Corporation wills in the future, be obliged to spend enormous sums in the event of road-widening being necessary (ii) Overbaidges.—These bridges can provided when they are absolutely necessary. For some years to come level-crossings will meet all requirements. (iii) Paving of Footpaths.—This work will not be necessary for some years to come, and will be carried out only when it is absolutely necessary. Omitting the above works which will not be immediately necessary, and excluding the value of the land which vests in the Board; the actual outlay during, say the next twenty years, will be Rs. 53,06,600. The sale of 17,71,910 square yards of land which will be available for building purposes will form a valuable asset towards the cost of the Scheme

No credit has been taken for any returns under Section 73, as they will probably be absorbed in the maintenance of the roads and in making good any loss to the Municipality that may occur in respect of the Board's other Schems. We recommend that the Schemd as modified be for the sanction of Government. The meeting after transacting Some other business adjourned.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

YESTERDAY evening the annual meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art. Mr. Justice Crowe presided and there were present Mr. H. M. Phipson, Prof. O. V. Muller, Mr. C. L. Burn, Vice-Principal of the Art School, Lieut.-Col. Oliver, R. E., Mr. F. M. Slater, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Soundy and others.

ENLARGING THE SOCIETY'S SCOPE.

Mr. Phipson said that Mr. Burns had laid before the Committee many suggestions for the future work of the Society, which would be of great utility. The suggestions included the introduction of the applied arts in the scope of the Society. If his ideas were carried out the Society would start again with fresh life and energy. Mr. Phipson suggested that if Mr. Burns would be good enough to take the Honorary Secretaryship of the Society he would be able to carry out these ideas.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The statement of accounts showed that the year began with a balance from the previous year of Rs. 4,719 14-5. The receipts from all sources were Rs. 2,041-10-0, making a total of Rs. 6,761-8-5. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,785-9-4 and there was also a payment of Rs. 1,575, prize money received in 1900. The actual balance of the Society now stood at Rs. 2,400-15-1.

Mr. E. M. Slater in proposing the adoption of the accounts explained that Rs. 2,000 had to be taken out of deposit. To keep the Society going they ought to try to work up 200 members every year. They had now got Rs. 2,000 to go on with. The gate money at the exhibition last

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

THE Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee resolution to consider and report on the proposal to give an extra Assistant to the Chief Accountant submit the following report :—

The Chief Accountant asks for a permanent Assistant on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. The Commissioner recommends the tentative appointment of an Assistant on Rs. 300 per mensem for two years only.

The grounds of the Chief Accountant's application are :—(1) a large increase in the volume and intricacy of the work of his office ; (2) The necessity for the introduction of a test audit. Figures given by the Chief Accountant show that the total number of payment vouchers scrutinized by the head audit clerk in 1899-1900 was 27 per cent over that in 1896-97, and that the correspondence in the former year was about 2 1-4 times as heavy as in the latter, and he remarks that "to cope with this vast increase of work, both in correspondence and audit, the only addition that has been made to the office is one assistant for plague." Evidently what the Chief Accountant means is that this is the only addition made to the supervising staff of his office. As regards the subordinate establishment it appears that since 1897-98 the Ir. create allowed in the office establishment (excluding the menial staff) has been 22 men at a cost of Rs.1,173. The percentage of increase is 55 per cent. In the letter from the Chief Accountant it is stated :— 1. That the majority of his staff has no pretensions to audit experience. 2. That the audit of expenditure is not carried out in as efficient a manner as might be done. 3. That the suspense accounts are in a chaotic state, and have never been mailed in a systematic audit. principle. 4. That the audit conducted by the audit clerks is not an intelligent one, and, 5 generally that matters are not on a systematic and sound basis.

The sub-committee think this indicates a state of affairs which calls for the early attention of the Commissioner with the object of the Department being put on a proper footing. Further the sub-committee think that the Commissioner should also carefully consider whether it is the proper function of a Chief Accountant (1) to go into all administrative and executive offices and investigate the circumstances which have led to and necessitated any particular expenditure ; or (2) to acquire technical knowledge for the purpose of advising the Commissioner as to the necessity of any proposed expenditure ; or (3) to endeavour to keep within reasonable bounds the ever-growing desire of executive officers for further expenditure. The sub-committee presume that the circumstances necessitating any expenditure are carefully investigated by the authority which sanctions the expenditure ; that the Commissioner would seek technical advice as to the necessity for any expenditure rather from the head of the Department concerned ; and that the Commissioner's control would suffice to curb any undue zeal for spending on the part of executive officers.

The sub-committee, however, fully agree with the Chief Accountant as to the necessity for checking the accounts in Departmental offices, and concur with the Commissioner that the introduction of a system of test audit will more than repay the extra expenditure involved. If such test audit is to be done by the Chief Accountant or by his Deputy, the sub-committee think there should be an addition to the supervising staff of the Office. The sub-committee beg therefore to support the Commissioner's recommendation for the appointment for two years of an Assistant on Rs. 300 per mensem on the distinct understanding by the Chief Accountant's Department. At the end of the two years, the Chief Accountant should submit a report as to the results obtained when the further retention of the appointment can be considered.

In the course of this enquiry it has come to the sub-committee's notice that the duties of the Municipal auditors are nowhere defined, excepting the brief indication in Section 136 of the Municipal Act. In a letter from the Chief Accountant, No. 1718, dated the 22nd July, 1896, printed at pages 171-2 of the Standing Committee's proceedings for 1896-97, the duties performed by the Auditors are stated ; but what duties they are expected to perform it is now here definitely laid down. The sub-committee therefore think that the Corporation should be moved to prescribe the duties of the auditors.

9. The committee also draw the attention of the Standing Committee to the necessity of devising a better system than now exists for the control and management Municipal stores.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared on behalf of Abdul Ali Ahmedji, a Borah dealer in brass, on an extensive scale, to show cause against a notice issued at the instance of Inspector Walker of the Bombay Police, calling upon him to show why a summons should not be granted against him on a charge of having in his possession eight brass axle-boxes bearing the marks of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Superintendent McDermott appeared to support the notice.

Inspector Walker, of the Bombay Police, in his evidence, said : While making inquiries in certain cases of theft of articles belonging to the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, he came upon the eight pieces of axle-boxes in the defendant's godown in Mombadevi. These were picked out by his orders. They bore very small proportion to the quantite of brass lying in the godown. The defendant said he purchased them for Rs. 70 and produced the receipt.

Herbert George Miller, brass finisher in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said three of the axle-boxes now before the Court were still serviceable. They bore the Company's marks. They were never sold by private or public auction, but if necessary were re-melted and used again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said : The railway company, in August 1899, sold an enormous quantity of brass scrap. The scrap was put in heaps and offered for sale. There was nothing to prevent pieces of metal finding their way into the scrap heap and being sold with it owing to carelessness on the part of the officials connected with it. Scrap meant old and obsolete and unserviceable articles. It depended upon the practice of the yards, whether articles should be sold as unserviceable scrap or reconstructed. Rubbish scrap meant what was not so valuable to the purchaser as ordinary scrap.

Re-examined : The fine unserviceable brass axle-boxes were not rubbish scrap.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment till Friday next.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE nineteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at it registered office, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Vandravandas Ramji, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report was laid before the meeting :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their nineteenth annual report of the working of your Mill for the year ending 31st December, 1900, together with balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the same period, and in doing so they regret to state that your Mill has incurred a loss of Rs. 1,15,202-18 during the period under review. This result is due unfortunately to the following causes :—(1) Your Mill was stopped entirely from working for five months owing to the renewal and replacement of Crank shaft. (2) The extremely dull state of the yarn market and the unremunerative prices of piece goods that prevailed for a part of the year. (3) The exceedingly high prices of cotton ruling at the time. (4) Short time working of the Mill with about two-thirds of machinery at work during a portion of the year. The total amount at the debit of profit and loss account now stands at Rs. 1,99,954-15-7. Your Mill at present works satisfactorily and if this state of things continues, your directors hope to lay before you better results of the working of your Mill next year. Your directors are glad to state that the Agents have voluntarily given up, as they did last year, the whole of their commission amounting to Rs. 24,834-15-0, which your directors have accepted with thanks. Two of your directors Messrs. Vundravandas Ramjee and Ramjee Lukhmidas retire by rotation but are eligible for re election. Your directors have appointed Mr. Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal as "Provisional Auditor" in place of the late Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta whose appointment you are requested to confirm. Your company's property including building, machinery and their accessories, shafting and gearing, stock and stock in process are insured for Rs. 12,97,615 and cotton, yarn, piece-goods and stores for Rs. 2,93,000, aggregating in all to Rupees 15,90,615. Your directors also request you to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. Messrs Vundravandas Ramji and Ramji Lukhmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Agents for giving up the whole of their commission. The auditors were appointed and the proceedings terminated.

NOTICE.

The Races advertised to be held at Poona on Saturday, 27th July, will be held on Wednesday, 31st July.

CECIL GREY, SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C.

Poona, 26th July, 1901.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

PROFESSOR SELBY'S TRIBUTE.

THE following is the text of the speech of Professor F. G. Selby, Principal of the Deccan College, at the Ranade Memorial meeting, held some days ago in Poona :—

I cannot, of course, pretend to have known Mr. Ranade nearly so intemately as many of you. Still I knew him for a great many years, as one does know a man with whom one is thrown constantly in contact by common work, and with whom one has the bond of common interest. It seems to me that we get the truest idea of the man, if we think of him as approximating to the platonic ideal of the philosopher, namely, not merely a man with great intellectual grasp or deeply versed in matters beyond the comprehension of the vulgar, but one who combines in himself the faculties of the sage, the saint, and the patriot. Mr. Ranade's knowledge was undoubtedly very great. But what must have struck most people about him was not so much what he knew, as how ready his knowledge always was—how he had it always immediately at command when it was required. Another noticeable feature about him was that he always strove to get beneath the surface of the individual fact to the principle involved—and not only that but also to see the precise bearings and limitations of the principle itself. A lawyer might perhaps be able to illustrate this from the judgment which he delivered in the High Court. To us it is more obvious in his economic studies. He had made a profound study of our English system of political economy. He had realised the logic of it, that is, he had seen the presuppositions on which it rests, and he had pondered deeply how far these presuppositions hold good in this country, and consequently with what modifications and limitations it is necessary to apply its deductions here. He had a definite and connected theory of the conditions of economic progress in India, and of the functions of Government and society in relation to it. I think we must say, too, that Mr. Ranade always regarded his knowledge—as he was a profoundly religious man the metaphor is applicable—as a talent for the use of which he was responsible. The knowledge which he was constantly accumulating from books, from man, and in his varied spheres of public service, he was always anxious to turn to account for the benefit of his countrymen. His character corresponded to his intellectual attitudes and habits. He lived hauitually in a world of ideas too large and in interests too lofty to leave much room in his life for the play of the meaner impulses and feelings that sway smaller men. He was singularly free from personal ambition. Whenever anything was accomplished, although it was well known that it was he who accomplished it, his one anxiety seemed to be to keep himself in the background and let someone else have the credit. We may say of him, I think, what Bacon said of himself, that in the building of the temple of knowledge he was willing to play the part of hodman, to carry the bricks and mortar on his back, if only the temple were built Plato says that nothing is a sure mark of an unphilosophic mind than the habit of making persons and not things the matter of conversation. It must have struck everyone how free Mr. Ranade was in talk from all the trivialities of personal gossip, which make up, I am afraid, too much of the conversation of most of us. He was remarkably free, generous and charitable in his judgments of others, particularly of those who, opposed him, even when at times they opposed him in ways that seemed to some of us not quite fair. He was essentially a man of what Burke would call large and liberal ideas. He had a profound belief in the reality of a Providence in nature and history—a moral government of the universe—and this I think is the secret of his unwearying perseverance and his unconquering optimism. When those about him despaired—and the young especially are impatient and quick to despair—we can imagine him encouraging them in the spirit of the Rabbi din Ezra :—

Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be
The end of life for which the first was made ;
Our times are in his hand,
Who says, a whole I planned,
Youth shows but half : see all, trust God, nor be afaraid,

Surely, too, Mr. Ranade was a patriot if ever there was one. You all know how well he loved his country and his people. He was proud of everything good they had done in the past. He looked forward with confidence to greater achievements for them in the future. Perhaps, of all the things he undertook, nothing was nearer his heart than the writing of the history of his people. And connected with his patriotism was his deep and intelligent loyalty to the British rule. It was, as it seemed to him, under the ægies of British sovereignty that you were ordained by Providence to grow to the fulness of intellectual, moral, and spiritual manhood. This, I imagine, was what he meant by the word tutelage which was his favourite word to express the relationship between India an England. He saw how you might be braced by contact and competition with a race robuster than yourselves, and he saw how the West had developed ideas and realised ideals which you have not, or which, if you ever had them, you have allowed to fade into the background. He had made a profound study of the culture of the West, and had associated whatever in it he found good for him—and that not by any mere external adaptation, but by absorption of it into the very tissue of his mind and character. He knew what man's capabilities were, so far as they can be learnt by a careful study of man's achievements, and he had a definite notion of what the State must be and do if man is to be all that he may be, and so if I may borrow one more image from Plato, he too took the constitution of his society, and with his eye fixed upon the ideal, he would insert a feature here and a feature there, until he had made the way of men, so far as possible, agreeable to the ways of God. And hence it would be most ungracious if I did not take account of the very generous recognition which he always made—of the appreciation which he went out of his way to express—for any qualities my countrymen may possess, and for anything of great and good which they have achieved in the world's history. Much has been said of Mr. Aanade's many-sided activity. This, I think, was but the outward expression of his comprehensiveness of view. He knew that if society is to move at all, it must move altogether—all along the line. In politics he was what we call a Liberal. Now Liberalism is, I take it, the recognition of the rights of capacity wherever capacity exists. Hence Mr. Ranade strove earnes ly to promote the education of women. He saw that women had the capacity to serve the State in ways quite as important as men, though different. He saw how illogical it was that men should be fighting for their own political rights while denying to women the right which their special capacities give them. And he saw how foolish a thing it was that society should lose the services of half its members because it would not educate them to render them. He was consistently opposed to anything like individualism, any merely mechanical view of society. He saw that society should have a unity of an organism, supporting its members and supported by them. Hence he set his face against the unnecessary but constantly multiplying divisions of caste which rend the oneness of your community. Lastly he was a reformer in religion. He knew well that if thought is advancing in other departments it cannot still in one. People talk sometimes as if the controversy between what are popularly described as the orthodox and reform parties were peculiar to this country. As a matter of fact the controversy is going on all world over. The question is whether your church shall stand by the creed, the formulæ and even the ritual of the middle ages let the tide of advancing thought sweep by it and leave it stranded high dry upon the beach—or it shall not rather provide for the eternal hopes and faiths on which men have built some new expression which shall be consonant with our present ways of thought. Mr. Ranade declared for the latter alternative. One question forces itself upon the mind inevitably today, What is to be the fruit of Mr. Ranade's life-work? How much of what he did will last? The answer to that is to be found in another question, What are you, his countrymen, prepared to do in the way of carrying on what he began? He initiated a number of movements and carried them on a certain way as far as any one man could carry them. But they have not yet aroused a sufficiently general enthusiasm to go on of themselves. It is for you, therefore, to say how far his work shall last, and if the seed, which he sowed shall grow, he, at any rate has left to you a noble example of a life dedicated to the glory of God and the relief of man's estate.

It has been discovered that village menials are sometimes recruited for the native army in the Punjab under false representations as to their caste, and that scores of such men are at present serving in the ranks. District officers have accordingly been requested to impress upon their subordinates the necessity for scrupulous accuracy in the work of verifying the castes of recruits for the native army.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

CONFERENCE IN ALLAHABAD.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL held an interesting conference in the Thornhill Library, Allahabad, on Saturday, with reference to the establishment of agricultura banks in the Allahabad Division. Mr. Hardy, Chief Secretary, Mr. Darrah, the Commissioner, and the Collectors of the various districts of the Division were present, and also the following representative native gentlemen : Allahabad : The Raja of Manda, the Raja of Bara, Rai Bahadur Mababir Pershad Narain Singh, Rai Bahadur Thakur Sitla Baksh, Rai Bahadur Ram Charan Das, banker, Lala Ganesh Das, Banker, babu Sid Narain, and the Court of Ward's Special Manager. Fatehpur : Ishra Sahai Khush Waket Rai, Inayet Hosein. Cawnpore : Lala Kanhaiya Lal and Lala Chandi Pershad, bankers, and Pandit Chandika Pershad and Pandit Ganga Pershad, zemindars. Jalaun : Mir Sadik Hosein, zemindar, and Seth Moti Lal, banker, Jhansi : the Raja of Katehra and Kuan Debi Singh of Jakhlon, zemindars, and Lala Ganga Sahai, banker. Hamirpur : Diwan Balbhader Singh, and Sheo Chaman Tewari, zemindars.

Sir Antony MacDonnell began by asking Mr. Bell, the Collector of Banda, what had been done in his district. Mr. Bell said that four gentlemen had started banks in their villages. Two were zemindars and two were mahajans, and they provided the capital for the banks in three cases. In the fourth the members of the bank provided the money. Sir Antony said that he would like to see an organisation society started with capital on a share basis. They might require say a capital of five or ten thousand rupees to begin with. They could divide that into shares of ten rupees each, and let members of the society take up a certain amount of the shares and pay in some money, say Rs. 200 for one village bank. Then one or two members of the Society would go to a village and get suitable members or group several villages together so as to get 40 or 50 members for a tank. These members would pay a small admission fee, to show proof of membertbip and they would manage the bank themselves. If the bank was to be managed by the zemindar there would be no advance at all, as they at present lent money to the cultivators. There was no progress towards self-help if the zemindars managed the banks.

Rai Bahadur Ram Charan Das, an Allahabad banker, pointed out that there was no use in drawing all the capital of the organisation society until it was needed. Sir Antony MacDonnell agreed with him and said they might draw on the money as they required it and when they had the banks in full swing, the society might employ all its capital. Continuing Sir Antony MacDonnell said they did not want to come into collision with the bunnias. They limited themselves to matters connected with agriculture. By so doing the scheme would have the landlords on its side.

Mr. Ferard, Collector of Allahabad, said that he had ten banks in his district. The membership was from thirty to seventy, there being an average membership of about fifty. They had all paid up their entrance subscription of four annas. He could not say that as yet there was much enthusiasm among the people on the subject, but the people entered the banks freely, and borrowed money freely. The banks were on the Court of Wards estates and the authorities were lending the money to the banks at 3 per cent., the money being lent to the members at 9 per cent.

Sir Antony MacDonnell : Three per cent. is too little. Even the most philanthropic zemindar would not lend money at 3 per cent ; 6 1-4 per cent. would be better.

Mr. Ferard continuing said that the members clearly understood that they were jointly responsible for the money, and the others took care as to how a borrowing member spent the loan.

His Honour said that the progress in Allahabad District was satisfactory. What they had to do now was to get their organisation society and financing system into working order. They ought to take the work of financing village banks off the shoulders of Government and give it to the organisation society. They should establish share capital to be drawn upon as required. They did not want much. If these banks succeeded and spread all over the country, it was not to be expected that the Government would finance all the cultivators. The landlords should provide the capital. What they wanted was to form an organisation society in each tahsil and raise share capital and the responsibility of each gentleman should be limited to the quantity of shares he took.

Mr. Rama Shankar, Collector of Fatehpur, said that he had started three banks, each of which had a capital of Rs. 100.

His Honour said that was not enough, as a bank to be efficient ought to have a capital of about Rs. 500. He advised Mr. Rama Shankar to raise share capital in the way he had stated at say 6 1-4 per cent, and the bank could lend it out at rates up to 12 per cent.

Mr. Rama Shankar said that the villagers were still very suspicious, and thought it was something like "takavi" ?

Mr. Hardy : Why should they be suspicious of "takavi" ?

His Honour said he feared the villagers did not get the whole of the takavi they borrowed.

Mr. Rama Shankar went on to say that he thought the bunnia was to be an oppositionist. In one case he knew of the bunnia refusing money to members of the bank. The zemindar, however, had told the bunnia to desist from this boycott. The bunnia's rate of interest was from 18 to 24 per cent ; but often the cultivator could not tell how much interest he paid.

His Honour said he thought the banks might be of advantage to the bunnia ; because if he lent money to a solvent member, he would have better security. The truth is, continued His Honour, we can bring forth so many objections of a theoretical character that we might never get on at all if we paid too much heed to them. However the experiment is not at all unsatisfactory so far.

Mr. Saunders, Collector of Jhansi, said he had three banks in the Court of Wards estates, but no organisation society. The money was lent to the banks by the Court of Wards. The villagers nominally conducted the business, but the Court of Wards officials and patwaris kept the books, as none of the villagers could keep them.

Mr. Wright, Collector of Cawnpore, said he had two banks in the Court of Wards estates and four more were being started.

Mr. Spencer, Collector of Hamirpur, said he had not started any banks as yet. It was a very backward district and there was a general unwillingness to do anything in the matter.

His Honour remarked that Hamirpur was the kind of district in which banks were wanted. If money was not forthcoming willingly the Government itself would lend the necessary funds and show the people the benefits of the system.

Mr. Jwala Prasad, Collector of Jalaun, said he had four banks in operation and was going to start another. In two of the banks he had visited the educated members, who had read the Hindi book on the subject understood the system quite well. He could not say as to the others from personal knowledge. There were 94 members in one of the banks. He had not yet started an organisation society. Members of the bank—tenants and cotsharers—provided the capital. One bank had a capital of Rs. 500, another Rs. 400, and the two others Rs. 100 each. The village banks were thus on share capital and the members got interest on their shares from 3½ to 4 per cent. His intention was when he had got the banks well started to choose men from among them to form an organisation society. Some of the members had asked him if they might borrow money for other purposes than agriculture on good security and he thought that was worth considering.

His Honour : Your share capital would have to be very greatly increased.

Mr. Jwala Prasad : Yes, but if we got good security would that be a disadvantage ?

His Honour : Would it not being you into collision with the bunnias ?

Mr. Jwala Prasad : Perhaps the bunnias might become members of the bank.

His Honour : These are most interesting possibilities.

Mr. Hardy : Are your members unindebted ?

Mr. Jwala Prasad : There is no tenant in Jalaun who is not indebted to a certain extent.

His Honour thought it would be quite legitimate and sound if a member borrowed from the bank to pay off an agricultural debt.

Sir Antony MacDonnell then turned to Rai Bahadur Ram Charan Das and said : Would you as a banker, in conjuction with other bankers, finance the village banks in this district if Government gave you money at 4 per cent. and gave you power to recover at 6 1-4 per cent, Government giving you a lien on the crops of the debtor next to the rent ?

The banker replied that he would have to take time to consider the matter.

His Honour : What we propose to do is to exempt what is purchased by the cultivator with money advances by the bank from attachment in Civil Court proceedings. It would be a great advantage if we could get a strong organisation including the bankers and bunnias to finance the banks in the Division. In order to start it Government would be willing to give the organisation money at 4 per cent, banks to borrow at 6 1-4. This would start the thing on such a basis as to remove all fear of the bunnia. I am glad to see we have made so much progress, and we must go on in the same manner. I am in hopes that if we go on we may make advances to pay off other debts, connected with agriculture—I will not say for marriages. I think that is going too far, but advances to pay off debts at very heavy interest. His Honour added that the Post Office banks would take charge of the capital.

The conference then dispersed.

AN AMERICAN MATCH.

THE CASE OF BRYANT AND MAY.

"DESPITE the extraordinary secrecy," writes a correspondent to the 'Westminster,' with which the negotiations between the directors of Bryant and May and the Diamond Match Company have been carried on, the exact meaning of the deal has leaked out. The Diamond Company is practically a Yankee concern, and, having obtained the deferred shares and voting power in Bryant and May, they can do what they like with it. Our American cousins have accomplished a veritable "coup." All that remains for the Barbers, the Robinsons, and the Goulds over there is to secure the Swedish manufactories, which are waiting to be bought up, and then they will be able to boast that they possess the control of the match trade of Europe. There are, it is true, a few match factories in Holland and in Belgium, but these do not count for much ; the matches made there, indeed, have obtained the unenviable reputation attaching to the worst possible.

"The Bryant and May shareholders are not, I am convinced, likely to surrender their property to the Americans without a struggle. As one of them cogently puts it, they have been receiving dividends varying from 15 to 17 1-2 per cent. for some years—last year they touched 18—and now the shareholders are coolly asked, under the terms of the deal to be content with a modest 14 per cent., and never more. The Bryant and May shares were quoted on Tuesday at 14 1-2—15 1-2, but there have been times when they stood at 20, and when the dividend was also at that pleasing figure. A home industry in the hands of Americans (for that is what it will most assuredly come to) is a paradox most amusing to the outside world, but to Bryant and May shareholders it is the reverse of a laughing matter.

"Now what everybody is asking is which particular individual conceived and carried through this deal, which will be for ever memorable in the annals of the match trade ? When the Match Union—No. 1 of the series—was projected, in or about 1888, it received its "coup de grace" at the hands of Bryant and May and Otto Trummer and Co. A letter was addressed to the Press stating that the few paving factories in Sweden were not included in the proposed union, and that the Dutch and Belgian factories were also excluded, while the competition from Japan had "killed the Swedish match trade in the eastern markets," thus accounting "for the anxiety of the Scandinavian manufacturers to dispose of their properties." These wild assertions were seriously put forward as an argument why the Match Union could not succeed ; and they were contained in a letter dated "4, New London-street, E. C., November 9, 1888," and signed 'Julius Hannes,' a patner in the well-known firm of Trummers. By February 23, 1889, Mr. Hannes had changed his mind, and wrote that he no longer felt justified in opposing the scheme.

"The most recent attempt to form a match union dates from 1900-1901. It was proposed to amalgamate about twenty factories in Sweden and Norway, and to join the four principal agencies in London, also securing the output of Belgium and Holland. The capital required would have been about £500,000, and the profits were estimated, rather vaguely, at something like £20,000 a year. The attempt to form the union was a failure, as was stated in your columns yesterday. Perhaps the failure may be repeated."

LORD ROSEBERY TO THE DOCTORS.

PLEA ON BEHALF OF EPSOM COLLEGE.

LORD ROSEBERY presided on the 9th instant at the Hotel Cecil, over the twenty-eighth festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom. The company, which was a very large one, included many of the leading physicians and surgeons in London. The chairman, in proposing "Success to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, said that he had presided at many dinners, but never at one more alarming than that. (Laughter.) In the first place, it became a matter of anxious consideration when a dinner was carried on under the eyes of so many competent critics—(laughter)—and in the next place he could not but be aware that every one present was better informed than himself on the subject to which he had to address himself. (Cries of "No.") That was a more familiar feeling than the other ; but neither was perfectly agreeable. (Laughter.) The other day, in a solitude abroad, he read in a London newspaper that one of our Bishops had issued a charge to his clergy complaining of the shortness of sermons in the present day. He confessed that the complaint filled him with a melancholy feeling. (Laughter.) He intended to avoid that diocese—for he was under the impression that the sermon which was too short had yet to be written. (Laughter.) Having suggested that the position of the institution would be strengthened if it were called simply "Epsom College," he stated that there were fifty foundation scholars, chiefly necessitous orphans of medical men, and the fixed income of the institution was not more than one-third of the £3,000 which had to be raised for its maintenance. He took great interest in the school, and no one conversant with its position and its curriculum could refrain from giving it enthusiastic support. It was closely allied to the medical profession, and therefore they had some right to invite support on its behalf from the general public. They were a little apt to imitate the devil in the characteristic couplet of which they knew the refrain—"The devil was sick, the devil a saint could be"—the second line pointing out, in language almost profane, that when the devil was better he "changed his mind." (Laughter.) Although there were many brilliant exceptions to the rule, it was, perhaps, not unnatural that the idea of human nature, when it had recovered from a period of sickness, was to try to shake off all the associations of that period, including the best associations of all—the doctor and the nurse. (Hear, hear.) Humanity, however, owed a debt that could not be estimated to the medical profession, and in that audience he was sure of a ready concurrence in the opinion that it was one of the noblest of all professions. There was one medical student, the worst physician, he believed, but the most famous medical student, who in the eighteenth century lay dying not far from there, and as he lay dying they gathered round him and asked him, "Is your mind at ease?" The answer, in the words of Lord Macauley, which had never been obliterated since he read them, was, "No, it is not." Those were the last recorded words of Oliver Goldsmith. They were the words of thousands who died with that feeling and who belonged to the great profession to which so many there belonged. He asked the company to assist the institution, resting assured that what they gave would be well and worthily expended. The chairman, responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. J. L. Propert, said that it was almost dangerous at this moment to attend public dinners. (Laughter.) He hoped that his friend Dr. Farquharson would not suffer in reputation for attending that dinner—(laughter)—and that no dinner of reprisal would be arranged. (Laughter.) The total subscriptions obtained as the result of the festival reached a total of £4,127.—"Westminster."

A GENERAL re-assessment of the land revenue of the Jhang district, excluding the area included within the limits of the Chenab Canal Colony, is about to be undertaken. The existing record of rights for the estates included in the Jhang district will at the same time be specially revised.

THE Indian Postal returns for the year ending March 31st show that the number of articles posted increased by 4·57 per cent compared with 1899-00, the totals being approximately 532,282,000, as compared with 509,006,000. Unregistered letters rose by over eight millions, post-cards by nearly twelve millions, and newspapers by one and a half millions. The only decrease was 1·42 per cent in registered parcels.

REVISED rules controlling the impressment of vehicles for the conveyance of troops in the Punjab are published. A carriage taken beyond the station agreed upon without the written consent of the owner must be paid for at double rates. The difference between the ordinary and double rates will be a charge against either the Military Department if the commanding officer of the regiment has not given previous notice that relief carriages would be required, or against the Civil Department if the local civil officer has not supplied the relief as desired. The civil officer is bound to satisfy himself that the owners have been paid in full, and should the commanding officer of the regiment object to pay the amount due, the civil officer must pay it and then send in the bill to be adjusted by higher authority.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H V M Langtry 28th Bo Inft, is appointed to be an Asst Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

The services of Mr J P Hardiman of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

The services of Capt N R J Rainier, I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Lieut R W McK Ballantyne, 19th Bengal Lancers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt A H Bolton 13th Bo Inft are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Rev J Cameron Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev T Scott or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J B Fuller, I C S, C I E, Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H Todd, Extra Asst Supt 1st grade Survey of India Dept to be Extra Asst Supt 1st grade, Supernumerary.

Mr E P Dansey Consvr of Forests 1st grade on furlough is permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

The following appointments are made :—Mr A E Wild Consvr 2nd (offg 1st) grade Bengal to be Consvr 1st grade ; Mr E Shruender Consvr 3rd grade on furlough to be Consvr 2nd grade ; and Mr C G D Fordyce Deputy Consvr Bengal and offg Consvr 3rd grade Assam is confirmed in that grade and promoted to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservs.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt R F Standage I M S Bombay is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and is posted as Resident Surgn in Mysore.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr F Ribs as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta vice Monsieur Dumay retired.

The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Dept of the Govt of India and is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a supernumerary Asst Commissioner :—Lieut H Stewart I S C.

The undermentioned Indian Staff Corps officers are confirmed in the Political Dept as Assistants of the 3rd class :—Lieuts A D Macpherson, C E Luard, S B A Patterson, A D G Ramsay, A P Trevor, F McConaghey, C A Smith, and H B St John.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Calcutta has been raised to the rank of a Consulate Genl and that the Consulate Genl at Bombay has been reduced to the rank of a Consulate.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr C Bernsaer as Vice-Consul at Calcutta for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Capt H B Peacock, I S C a Political Asst of the 1st class is appointed temporarily on return from furlough to officiate as First Asst to the Resident at Baroda with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Lieut E O'Brien I S C and pending the return from furlough of Capt H G Carnegy I S C or until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Capt J J Bourke I M S is appointed a Probationer in the Assay Dept Bombay Mint.

The following reversions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept :—Mr F G H Anderson to class III substantive, Mr W S Adie to class IV substantive, Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to class V substantive, and Mr W D Woollam to class VI substantive.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept :—Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

In consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr J C E Branson—Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in class II and Mr F G H Anderson to officiate in class III of Accountants Genl.

Mr G D Padumjee to officiate in class II, Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class III, and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieut A G Murray, Dorsetshire Regt, Double Co Officer, 1st Regt of Bengal Infy.

ORGANISATION—ARMY RESERVE).

W L C Graham, gentleman, to be Second-Lieut in the cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Capt to be Major—W G R Stratton. Lieut to be Captain—R St C Battine. Second Lieut to be Lieut—G Kirkpatrick.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandant Indian Army :—E H Rodwell.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Southern Circle.

Sub-Condr W Davies to be Condr vice Condr S W Thatcher reduced to the grade of Sub-Condr.

Sub-Condr S Knight to be Condr ; Store Sergt M Finn Asst Overseer Gun Carriage Factory Madras to be Sub-Condr seconded ; and Store-Sergt G Williams to be Sub-Condr, vice Condr J F Noble transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Second Lieut A R Sprenger I S C 2nd Bengal Infy is permitted to resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Second Lieut T Stephenson to be Lieut vice Wilkieson promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr P J Falle R I M has been permitted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Oram Traffic Inspr N W Railway is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt on that Railway.

Mr J Elston Ex Engr 1st grade State Railways is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr F R Upcott C S I Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept Railways retired from the service of Govt.

Capt N M Hemming, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, is promoted to Ex Engr 3rd grade temporary rank.

THE SHAN RACE.

IT seems probable (says Mr. Scott in the new "Burma Gazetteer") that the Tai or Shan race will furnish in the unravelment of its history and explanation, or, at any rate, a clue to many obscure points in the history not only of Indo-China but of the Chinese Empire itself. The Tai race, in its different branches, is beyond all question the most widely spread of any in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and even in parts beyond that peninsula, and it is certainly the most numerous. It is quite certain that the Tai are found from Assam to far into the Chinese province of Kwangsi and from Bangkok to the interior of Yunnan. It seems possible that they may be traced even further. M. Bons d'Anty, the Consul for France in Canton, who had many opportunities of studying the race not merely in Sen-mao, but previously in Lung-chao, Nan-ning and Wu-chao, found not only that Shan was practically the language of the country from Lung-chao to Pese, the limit of navigation on the West River (Hsi-kiang), but is inclined to think that the Hakkas of South China, if not Tai, have a very strong infusion of Tai blood. This is "prima facie" extremely probable, though it does not yet admit of direct proof, but beyond this M. Bons d'Anty believes that the Li, the inhabitants of Hainan, are pure Tai. Very little is known about them, and the question is too controversial to be treated in a gazetteer but it may be mentioned that both men and women wear their hair knotted like the Shans, that the Shang Li or wild Li women have their faces tattooed when they marry, and that there is a Li written character which has not yet been critically examined, but is characterised by a Chinese writer as being like the wriggling of worms, a picturesque description which might be applied to the Shan alphabet. It may be added that the coast belt of Hainan is inhabited chiefly by Hakkas. . . . . The spoken languages are to a great extent mutually incomprehensible ; the written characters are no less of a reciprocal puzzle ; most exasperating of all the tones of the various dialects do not correspond. Yet to a student in the British Museum there is not a doubt as to the common origin and in many cases the identity of various forms. Siamese gentlemen have found that with patience they can understand their farthest relatives, the Hkamti Shans but they cannot carry on a conversation with their nearer neighbours, the Lao, and the written character of Siam and of the Hkamti Shans is the most divergent of any.

THERE has been some subtle speculation concerning the motive which led the local Government to announce June 1 as the date when the Punjab Land Alienation Act would come into force and then to change the date to June 8. The explanation is, however, absurdly simple. The first announcement appeared in the "Punjab Gazette," but the discovery was then made that before an Act can come into force a notification in the "Gazette of India" is necessary : hence the delay.

Mr. John Henry Marsh, assistant Board School master, was drowned whilst bathing at Buckingham. Marsh's clothing and his dog were seen on the bank, and as Marsh had disappeared, and the dog refused to be enticed from the spot, the river was dragged and the body recovered.

DURING the week ending 23rd July rain fell in nearly all the districts of the Punjab, but was only slight in Hissar, Lahore, Amritsar, Shapur and Peshawar, though good elsewhere. The heaviest fall recorded was about six inches in parts of Umballa district. Ploughings for autumn crops were still going on in Sialkot, and sowings continued in almost all districts. Except in Dera Ismail Khan, where the extra spring crops are below the average, the prospects of standing crops are generally good. The autumn crops have been much improved by recent rains, but in the north-west districts of the Punjab more rain is said to be urgently needed for sowings. Very heavy and persistent rain fell in Lahore from an early hour all day on Saturday with every app

WRITERS AND READERS.

One of the most interesting biographies to be published during the autumn will be the life of M. Pasteur, which has been written by his son-in-law, M. R. Valery-Ridot. There will be much in it to attract the attention not only of medical, but of literary men, because a good deal of correspondence with well-known Englishmen has been included. It will be issued in two volumes by Messrs. Constable and will be entitled simply "The Life of Pasteur."

On the Continent, especially in France, the name of Dmitri Merejkowski is well known, but hitherto none of his novels has been translated into English. Messrs. Constable, however, are now about to introduce him to the reading public in great Britain with his romance. "The Death of the gods," a story which deals with the career of the Roman Emperor, Julian the Apostate, who, in the fourth century, sought to revive the worship of the Olympians after Christianity had been adopted by Constantine the Great as the official religion of the Roman Empire. The work has been translated by Mr. Herbert Trench, a talented Oxford scholar, who has written as a preface an "appreciation" of the most interesting and powerful of the younger Russian novelists.

Dmitri Merejkowski made his first appearance in literary life as a translator of Æschylus and Sophocles. Later, the Gnostics, the Fathers of the Eastern Church, the Greek sophists, were the young poet's objects of study. Thus was born the romance of "The Death of the gods," which he has continued later in "The Resurrection of the gods" (of which Leonardo da Vinci is the hero), and completed by "Anti-Christ," portraying the savage figure of Peter the Great. Mr. Trench points out that before writing the first of these Merejkowski travelled through Asia Minor and Greece, visited Constantinople and Syria, and "gathered everywhere living impressions to serve his art and his thought."

Nowadays, there are so many collectors of curios in one form or another that it is not surprising to hear of the coming appearance of a monthly periodical which is primarily intended for their perusal. "The Connoisseur" will be issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, and among the subjects to be dealt with in the first number, to be published in September, are "An Account of the Collection of Sir Charles Tennant, Bart.," "Some Missing Sir Joshuas," "The Art of Collecting Oak" "Medals," and "Hall-Marks on Old Silver." The journal will be illustrated, and will contain several coloured pictures.

"Selections from the Writings of the Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray" is the title Lady Murray has chosen for the volumes containing the most interesting of her husband's journals, letters, essays, and notes. Messrs. W. Blackwood are about to publish the books. The same firm have also in hand new editions of two of Sir Charles's works. One of them is the Egyptian tale "Hassan, or the Child of the Pyramid" which was written at Baghdad when he was the British Minister to the Court of Persia. The other is the story of his travels in North America during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, including a summer residence among the Pawnee tribe of Indians in the remote prairies of the Missouri, and a visit to Cuba and the Azores.

Miss Honnor Morten is well known both as a member of the London School Board and as a writer on nursing subjects. Recently she has interested herself in "The Love Letters of Abelard and Heloise," which she has edited for Mr. J. M. Dents Temple" Classics. Miss Morten has added various notes, and Popes epistle "Eloisa to Abelard" makes a fitting appendix. A photograph of the tomb of the lovers is reproduced as a frontispiece.

A detailed account of the claims put forward by England at various periods to the sovereignty of the seas has been written by Dr. T. Wemyss Fulton, F. R. S. and will be published by Messrs. W. Blackwood under the title "The Sovereignty of the Sea." He describes the rise of the Dutch and the decay of the English fisheries after the Reformation, which largely caused the claim of "mare clausum" in the seventeenth century, and he discusses the opinions of European jurists before and after the period of Grotius and Selden. Dr. Fulton, who is scientific superintendent of fisheries, has had reproduced the fishing limits in this and other countries at various times.

A brief reference was made in these columns recently to Mr. Leslie S. Robertson's book on "Tubulous Boilers," which Mr. John Murray will have ready very shortly. This work opens with a historical description of the better-known types, of tubulous boilers, from the earliest attempts down to those of the present day. The author next considers the general principles underlying the construction of steam boilers, but he deals with them only in so far as they immediately concern water tubes. Having referred to their weight and the space they occupy, Mr. Robertson concludes with an essay on the advantages and disadvantages of this type of boiler. The book will contain numerous illustrations.

Owing to the great demand for the first part of "The Living Animals of the World," Messrs. Hutchinson have postponed its publication until the 22nd inst. This new work, which will run to twenty-four parts, will comprise over a thousand illustrations from photographs, and each part will have a coloured frontispiece. Many of the photographs in this publication have been taken in the wilds of Africa, the Australian bush, and the Indian jungle, amid the natural surroundings of the different animals in their native haunts. The first part will deal largely with monkeys, of which there are sixty-eight illustrations.

Mr. Howard Wilford proposes to issue such London playsas possess a marked literary quality. The acting text is to be printed with ample scenic descriptions, and interspersed with engraved half-tone plates showing characteristic tableaux in the play and the portraits of those members of the cast on whom the critical encomiums have fallen. The first to appear is "The Lion Hunters," adapted from the French, which had a short run recently at Terry's Theatre.

Professor Simon Newcomb, the distinguished American astronomer, has lately finished an exposition of that branch of astronomy which relates to the fixed stars and the volume will be published by Mr. John Murray in his Progressive Science Series. Professor Newcomb has set down all the latest achievements of astronomical research with characteristic thoroughness. He is a foreign Associate of the Institute of France.

Messrs. Putnam will publish in a fortnight Miss Anna Fuller's new book, entitled Katherine Day,—An Episode on a Desert Island is the name of a novel Mr. John Murray will have ready this month. The author, who is a lady, remains anonymous.—Mr. W. Heinemann will publish "Sister Carrie," by the American writer, Mr. Theodore Dreiser. It is a story of life in Chicago.—Messrs. Hutchinson are about to issue a society novel by Mrs. Violet Tweedale, called "Her Grace's Secret."—Mr. Grant Richards will have ready in the early autumn Mr. Irving Bacheller's new book, Dri and I.—Mr. Robert Machray, a son of the Canadian Primate has lately written a novel entitled Sir Hector: The Story of a Scots Gentleman. It will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Constable.

"Songs of my Violin is the title of a volume of poems by Mr. Alfred L. Donaldson, which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish. It will be illustrated by Mr. W. J. Distin.—Mrs. Ballington Booth Lights of Childland" will not be ready before October. Miss Alice Drew has illustrated the book.—In the autumn Mr. John Murray will issue Miss M. Bramston's latest book, "The Sunrise of Revelation."

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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the Egyptian Gazette.

To protect the foreign consumer against fraud and misrepresentation, the Government, by Ministerial Decree, dated 4th December, 1893, instituted the affixing of labels on each box exported, and to differentiate the qualities the labels are of different colours. These labels are affixed by all the bona fide manufacturers and controlled by the Cairo Customs before being allowed out of the country, heavy penalties being enacted against any infringement of the clauses of the Decree.

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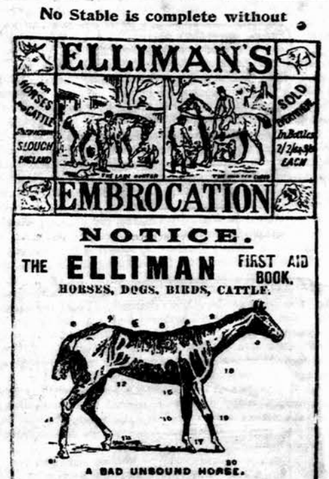

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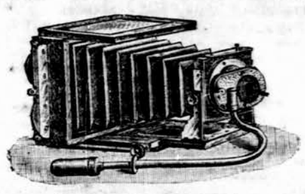

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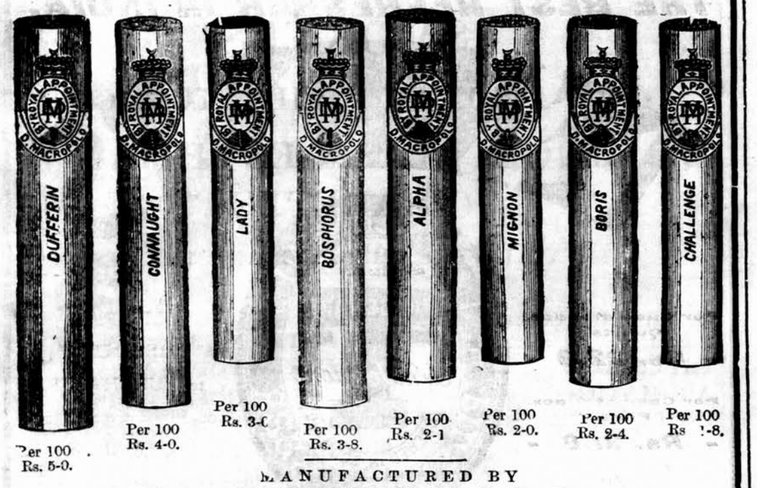

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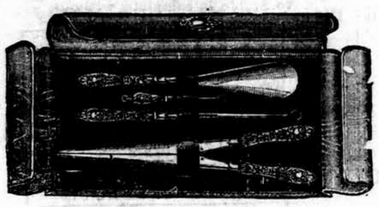

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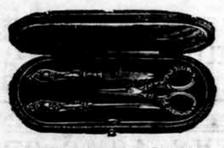

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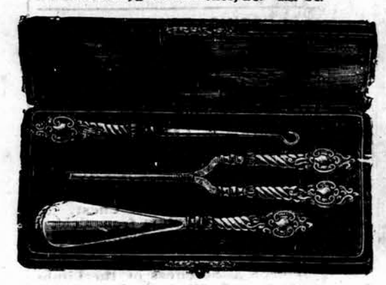

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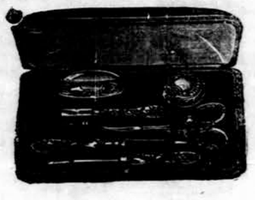

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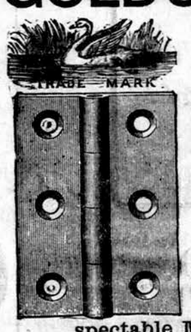

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